THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 73. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TEXAS.

A Portion of the State Rebellious—United States Troops Defied, and the People in Arms—General Sheridan Gone to the Scene of Difficulty.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—The Tyler (Texas) *Reporter* of the 12th instant says that a detachment of United States troops, under command of Captain Tupper, were fired into by an Arkansian, who was not aware that the war was over. Official information received from Benham, Texas, shows that place to be in a state of insurrection. The citizens all are armed, and patrol the streets, to prevent the soldiers from coming into town.

The Mayor or Sheriff is reported to have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the State to know how many men he could furnish to drive the Yankees off. A reply is said to have been received, offering five hundred well-armed men, and more if necessary. The officer in command of the detachment of United States troops, numbering about sixty men, has intrenched and otherwise fortified his position. After receiving a large supply of ammunition from Galveston, he expressed confidence in being able to withstand an attack. General Sheridan left for the scene of action this morning.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proscription on Account of Unionism—Governor Wells Denies that he is a Supporter of the President's Policy—Further Effects of the Massacre.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—Colonel Jones, who served with distinction in the army for four years, has been removed by the President from the Land Office, and a Copperhead appointed in this place.

Governor Wells is sick with fever and ague. He denies the statement that he endorses the President's policy.

Dr. Collman, Chief of the Bureau of Emigration, reports having received over a hundred letters from parties in Europe who are deterred from coming here in consequence of the massacre of the 30th of July.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SHERIDAN—INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—General Sheridan left to-day on a tour of inspection through Texas. He denies having forwarded a report of the situation in Louisiana and Texas.

An Austin (Texas) letter says a general attack on the Texas frontier settlements was intended by the Indians.

CANADA.

Preparations Against a Fenian Attack—The Military on the Move—Seizure of a Yacht—The Provincial Exhibition.

TORONTO, September 24.—Orders have been given to the whole volunteer force of the city to muster at given points on the first alarm of the fire-bell, accoutred with forty rounds of ball cartridge. An attempt to burn or capture the city is feared.

Large quantities of military stores, including ambulances, are arriving here. Regular troops and volunteers are continually moving hither and thither. A yacht has been seized to-day, and her crew of three men arrested on suspicion of being Fenians. A small quantity of ammunition was found on board.

This is the first day of the Provincial Exhibition. The sum of $12,000 is to be distributed in premiums. There is a large number of entries. Thirty thousand visitors are expected at the Exhibition. The weather is fine.

EXPLOSION IN PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.

Engine House Blown Up—One Locomotive Destroyed—Two Others Seriously Damaged—Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars—No Lives Lost.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., September 24.—About one minute past six o'clock this morning, as the Morris and Essex passenger train was leaving this place, the engine-house belonging to the New Jersey Central Road was totally destroyed by the explosion of a locomotive, nothing being left standing but the bare walls.

From an investigation into the facts of the case, it is ascertained that the man whose business it was to "fire up" on the locomotive "Mulford," after doing so left his post, went home to breakfast, and while away the accident occurred. Fortunately there was but one other man in the building at the time, who was engaged cleaning underneath one of the other engines, and to which circumstance he may attribute the saving of his life.

The "Mulford" had just been thoroughly overhauled, and was about to be taken out for the first time since her repairs. She is now a total wreck. Two other locomotives, which stood convenient, are also much damaged.

The building destroyed has been used as an engine house, and was circular in shape. The walls, which survived the shock, are of brick, and the roof was composed of slate and wood. This has been scattered in all directions, and the scene surrounding is one of destruction and confusion.

As an instance of the severity of the shock produced by the explosion, many of the windows in the neighborhood were broken, and people say that the ground fairly shook with the concussion.

The cupola of the engine house was found some distance from the scene, while the dome of the engine, which weighed between four and five hundred pounds, was blown at least three hundred yards away, and was found in an adjoining street buried some feet in the earth.

Had the accident occurred an hour later, it is impossible to state the amount of injury it might have done. The workmen and day hands, together with the machinists and other mechanics employed by the Company, not yet having arrived, were thus preserved from a fate painful to contemplate.

The loss to the Company will not fall far short of $50,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton is firm at 37@38c for middlings. Flour has advanced 15@25c.; sales of 18,000 bbls. at $7·50@12·25 for State, $10 25@13·90 for Ohio, and $7·05@11·30 for Western. Southern is firmer; 500 bbls. sold at $11·85@16. Wheat quiet at an advance of 3@5c. Corn steady; sales of 88,000 bushels at 88@90c. Oats are 1@2c. better. Barley is firmer. Pork heavy at $32·87½ for Mess. Lard dull at 17@19¼c. Whisky firm, but quiet.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Cumberland preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 84¼; New York Central, 107¼; Reading, 116½; Hudson River, 121½; Canton Company, 54½; Missouri 6s, 79; Erie Railroad, 75½; Western Union Telegraph, 57; United States Coupons 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105⅝@106; Gold, 144⅛@144½.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—Flour is scarce and tending upwards. Wheat very firm; red, $2 90@2·95. Corn firm; white, 95@96c.; yellow, 92@93c. Provisions—Lard, 20½c.; Groceries steady. Seeds quiet; Flaxseed, $2 50. Whisky firm: Western, $2 43@2·44. Pennsylvania, $2 40.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 25.—The steamer *City of Albany* has arrived at quarantine, and reports having spoken off the Capes this morning the steamer *E. C. Knight*, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Baltimore, which vessel reported a large steamer ashore on Body Island, several miles south of Cape Henry, signalling in distress. Owing to the heavy sea and breakers the *Knight* was unable to render any assistance.

European Monetary Convention.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY, AND SWITZERLAND.

The following is the full text of the Monetary Treaty recently concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland:—

"PREAMBLE.

"His Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Italy, and the Swiss Confederation, being equally desirous of establishing a more complete harmony between their monetary legislation, to remedy the inconveniences which press upon the communications and transactions between the inhabitants of their respective States in consequence of the diverse values of their coined moneys, and to contribute, by the formation of a monetary union, to the progress of uniformity in weights, measures, and currency, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their Commissioners Plenipotentiary as follows:—

"His Majesty the King of the Belgians—M. Frederic Fortramps, Director of the Bank of Belgium, etc., and M. Kreglinger;

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French—M. Marie Louis Felix Esquiron de Parieu, Vice-President of the Council of State, etc., and M. K. J. Pelouze, President of the Coinage Commission;

"His Majesty the King of Italy—M. Isaac Artom, Councillor of the Legation at Paris, and M. V. Pratolongo;

"The Swiss Confederation—M. Kern, Envoy Extraordinary to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. Feer-Herzog;

"Who, after mutually exhibiting their respective full powers in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

"Article 1. Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland are constituted a Union as respects the weights, values, form, and currency of their respective coinages in gold and silver. No change is made at present in the legislation relating to the copper money of each of the States.

"Article 2. The high contracting parties engage not to coin nor to allow to be coined, bearing their impressions and designs, any gold moneys in any other forms than those of gold pieces of 100f., 50f., 20f., 10f., and 5f., fixed as to weight, values, allowance for loss, and diameter as follows:—

Nature of Pieces—France.	Full Weight—Grammes.	Allowance in Weight at home and abroad—Thousandths.	Standard—Thousandths.	Allowance from Standard—Thousandths.	Diameter—Millimetres.
100	32 258 06	1	909	2	35
50	15 129 03				23
20	6.451 61	2			21
10	3 225 80				19
5	1.612 90	3			17

"They shall receive without distinction into their public treasuries gold pieces coined according to the foregoing conditions in one or other of the four States, with the reservation, nevertheless, of excluding all coins whose weight shall have been reduced by wear to the extent of one-half per cent. below the allowances mentioned above, or where the stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

"Article 3. The contracting Governments bind themselves not to make, nor allow to be made, silver pieces of 5f., except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance, and diameter fixed as follows:—

Full Wg'ht. Allow. F. Stand'd. Allow. Diameter.
25 grammes 3080ths 900.000ths 2000ths 37 millimetres.

"They shall mutually receive the said coined pieces into their public treasuries, with the right of excluding those which shall have lost weight by wear to a greater extent than one per cent. below the allowance above mentioned, or where the stamped impression shall have become effaced.

"Article 4. The high contracting parties henceforth shall not manufacture silver pieces of 2f., 1f., 50c., and 20c., except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance, and diameter, as follows:—

Description—Francs.	Full Weight—Grammes.	Allowances in weight, Thousand Parts.	Full Standard—Thousand Parts.	Allowance—Thousand Parts.	Diameter—Millimetres.
2	10	5	835	3	27
1	5·00				23
0·50	2·50	7			18
0·20	1·00	10			16

"These pieces shall be recast by the Government that issued them when they shall have become reduced by wear to the extent of 5 per cent. below the above-mentioned allowance, or when their stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

"Article 5. The silver pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c. manufactured otherwise than according to the various conditions specified in the foregoing article, shall be withdrawn from circulation before January 1, 1869. This period is extended until January 1, 1878, in respect of pieces of 2f. and 1f. issued in Switzerland by virtue of the law of January 31, 1860.

"Article 6. Silver pieces manufactured according to the conditions of article 4 shall have legal currency among private individuals in the State which has manufactured them to the extent of 50f. in a single payment. The State which has issued them shall receive them from its own countrymen without any limit of quantity.

"Article 7. The public treasuries of each of the four countries shall accept silver moneys coined by one or several of the other contracting States, in conformity with article 4, to the extent of 100f. in each single payment to such mentioned treasuries.

"The Governments of Belgium, France, and Italy shall receive upon the same terms until January, 1878, the Swiss pieces of 2f. and of 1f. issued by virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, and which are assimilated in all respects during the same period to pieces manufactured in accordance with the conditions of article 4. The reservation in respect to wear mentioned in article 4 applies in all cases.

"Article 8. Each of the contracting Governments undertakes to receive back from individuals, or from the public treasuries of the other States, the old coinage which it has issued, and to exchange it for an equal value in current coin (gold pieces or five-franc pieces in silver), upon condition that the sum presented for exchange shall not be less than one hundred francs. This obligation shall be prolonged for a period of two years from the date of the expiration of the present treaty.

"Article 9. The high contracting parties shall not issue silver pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c., struck according to the conditions mentioned in Article 4, beyond the ratio of 6f. in value for each inhabitant. This amount, upon the basis of the last census in each State, and reckoning the presumed increase of population until the expiration of the present treaty, is fixed thus:—

	Francs.
For Belgium	32 600.000
For France	230,000.000
For Italy	141 000.000
For Switzerland	17,000,000

"Taken on account of the sums above mentioned which the Governments have the right to stamp of the values already issued:—

"By France, in virtue of the law of the 25th of May, 1864, in pieces of 50c. and 20c. for about 16 millions.

"By Italy, in virtue of the law of the 24th of August, 1862, in pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c., for about 100 millions.

"By Switzerland, in virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, in pieces of 2f. and 1f. for 105,000f.

"Article 10. The date of coinage shall hereafter be stamped upon pieces of gold and silver struck in any of the four States.

"Article 11. The contracting Governments shall communicate to each other annually the total amount of their issues of gold and silver coins; their position as to the withdrawal and remelting of the old coinage; all the arrangements and all the administrative documents relating to coinage.

"They shall also give to each other information of all facts which concern the reciprocal circulation of their gold and silver moneys.

"Article 12. The right of acceding to this Convention is reserved to any other State which shall accept its obligations, and which shall adopt the monetary system of the union in whatever relates to gold and silver specie.

"Article 13. The execution of the mutual engagements contained in the present Convention is subject, as far as may be necessary, to the fulfilment of formalities and regulations prescribed by the constitutional laws of those of the high contracting parties which have determined to obtain their application, and which they bind themselves to do with the least possible delay.

"Article 14. The present Convention shall remain in force until the 1st of January, 1880. If one year prior to that date notice to determine it shall not have been given (*dénoncée*), it shall remain obligatory in full force for a further period of fifteen years, and, in like manner, for further periods of fifteen years in the absence of denunciation.

"Article 15. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which the respective Commissioners-Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention, and have affixed to it the seals of their arms.

"Made in four parts at Paris, December 23, 1865."

The London *Times*, commenting upon this Convention, remarks that it is an important step in the progress of European civilization, amounting in effect to as announcement that in the course of two or three years the coinage of half continental Europe will be absolutely identical. The *Times* adds:—

"In four or five years' time, it is said, the traveller will be able to pass from Calais to Brindisi without changing carriages; but long before then he will be able to journey from the north to the extreme south of Europe without once changing his money or making the slightest alteration in his calculations. The boon which such a reform will confer upon travellers is obvious. The necessity of constant exchanges is not only a great annoyance, but is the occasion of considerable loss, and in the condition of Europe fifty years ago the story is scarcely an exaggeration that a traveller, starting with a sovereign, and exchanging it at each successive frontier, found it at length reduced by this process alone to the value of a farthing. But increased convenience to travellers means increased intercourse, and it is impossible to exaggerate the benefits to the countries themselves which must accrue from such a convention. A uniform and simple coinage has the same effect, in its way, as a railway on a uniform gauge. Its introduction is an operation of precisely the same character. The gold and silver pieces are the metal rails of mercantile intercourse and of mutual transactions, and they serve as effectually as the iron rails to facilitate exchange, the levelling of values, and the comprehension of mutual interests. The mere mechanical convenience in mercantile transactions must be incalculable. In large concerns the constant transfer of accounts from one standard to another must of itself involve an enormous amount of labor, which will now be to a large extent abolished. A difference, indeed, still remains in weights and measures; but when several countries have the same coinage they have at least one standard in common, and the one most frequently used. A monetary convention of this sort is not exactly a Zollverein or commercial treaty, but it must produce in some respects very similar results. These four countries for the future will, in some important points, trade with each other with more facility than with other countries, and the inevitable consequence will be that their mutual transactions will be greatly augmented."

KEROSENE EXPLOSION AT HUNTER'S POINT.

Extensive Conflagration—Loss Estimated at About $30,000.

Kelly's Kerosene Oil Works, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, took fire last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, from the explosion of a vat, and a disastrous conflagration ensued. There were several thousand dollars worth of oil in barrels on the premises at the time of the breaking out of the fire, and it was all consumed.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the utmost efforts of the members of the Eastern District fire department failed to overcome them. The country for miles around was illuminated by the blaze, and the river was dotted with small boats containing citizens looking at the spectacle.

The fire consumed the large brick building belonging to the works, which contained the machinery, and several sheds stored with kerosene. Four or five oil tanks were also destroyed. The oil contained in them continued to burn with a bright glare during the whole night. Owing to the isolated position of the works no other property was included in the conflagration. The loss, it is estimated, will reach $30,000. It was impossible to learn at the late hour whether it was insured or not.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Accidental Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, September 24.—Mr. John B. Steele, of Kingston, New York, who represented the Thirteenth District of the State in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, and who was at one time County Judge of Ulster county, was killed at Kingston to-day, by being thrown from a wagon. He lived only three hours after the accident, which occurred under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Steele, having hired a horse and top carriage at a livery stable, was driving through one of the streets of Rondout, when the horse took fright and started off at a violent rate of speed, hurling the unfortunate gentleman from the vehicle. On touching the ground Mr. Steele's head struck the curbstone. He was picked up immediately, but was then insensible, and being conveyed to his residence expired in about three hours after receiving the injury.

Mr. Steele was the leader of the Democratic party in Ulster county, and was to have received the nomination for Congress. He leaves a wife and one child.

Accident at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 24.—A portion of the walls of the building in Birchard's block fell this morning, and buried eight persons in the ruins. Two were instantly killed, and the others are so much injured that their recovery is hopeless.

—A mysterious attempt to assassinate a young lady took place at Augusta, Ga., on Friday evening. The victim was asleep in her father's parlor, when she was stabbed in the left breast, near the region of the heart, but a little below the vital part. No clue has been discovered either as to the motives or identity of the assassin.

THIRD EDITION

THE STATE FAIR.

LIVELY SCENES AT EASTON

OPENING OF THE GREAT SHOW.

IT IS AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

EASTON, September 25.—Everything indicates that the great State Fair will be a grand success. The Fair grounds are beautifully located, about a mile from the heart of the city, commanding from the dome a view of the surrounding hilly country, and the Lehigh river meandering in the distance. The Fair is not yet fairly under way, but the grounds present a scene of busy preparation.

The roads leading to the grounds are filled with vehicles of all descriptions, containing articles ranging from fancy parlor clocks to threshing and steam engines. The procession of live stock of all kinds is marching to the grounds. Hundreds of pedestrians are coming from all directions, is bound for the place.

The city is overcrowded, and the people are arriving from all parts. Sleeping accommodations vary from feather-beds to soft planks, with more of the latter, but all kinds are in demand. To-day will be mostly appropriated to making dispositions of the entries. The Fair is in the bud as yet, but will appear in full bloom and all its beauty to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

It is now definitely stated that Jefferson Davis will not be tried the coming October. The Circuit Court that met at Norfolk in April last, under an impression given by the local papers there that Congress had voted to transfer the sitting to Richmond, adjourned its proceedings, on May 5, to the latter city until October.

As the act of 1856 did not pass both Houses until May 22, the adjournment of the Court was at that time premature and illegal; consequently the Court will have to convene at Norfolk, and perfect a legal adjournment to Richmond. On the 27th of July, Congress passed the Act No. 117, rearranging the fourth circuit of the United States Courts by naming Delaware in the place of South Carolina, while at the same time the necessary reallotment of Judges to the district was admitted.

The Judges of the Supreme Court do not agree upon their power to make this change of Judges, and it will be necessary to await the action of Congress in this matter. When these difficulties shall have been corrected, and it is authoritatively announced, the military will in nowise interfere with the civil law. Chief Justice Chase announces himself in readiness to call a special session of the Court and proceed with the trial of Mr. Davis.

Soldiers' Bounties.

Under instructions from the Paymaster-General, no powers of attorney will be recognized in claims for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The form of application prescribed by the War Department must be strictly and literally complied with, and communications will be held with the claimant only. This does not vitiate the agency of States established here. The drafts will be inclosed to them where they file the claims made payable to the claimant alone. As the soldier is charged no fee, and the State becomes responsible for the soldier's money, the Department makes this single exception.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—The Hon. Henry May, formerly Representative in Congress from the Third District of Maryland, died this morning at 9 o'clock. He was the immediate predecessor of the late Henry Winter Davis.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., September 25.—Dr. Charles M. Swett, of Kennebunk, was poisoned with morphine, and died on Sunday night. His wife has been arrested, charged with administering the poison.

LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—The publication in your paper of a letter purporting to be from Plymouth Church to its pastor, although the carefully guarded terms in which you introduced it need not have misled any, has created a general impression that such a letter actually was prepared and sent by the church to me. I will thank you, therefore, to publish the facts.

No meeting of Plymouth Church, either formal or informal, was ever held, or even called, touching this letter or its occasion. No meeting of any kind whatsoever of more than three or four gentlemen was ever held at all.

The suppositious letter was drawn up by two or three persons, and shown casually to two or three persons for suggestions. There are nine deacons of the church; not one signed it. There are nine trustees; not one of their names was appended to the document. There are, I believe, between 1,700 and 2,000 members of Plymouth Church; not one single member signed it. Not even the gentlemen who prepared it signed it. It was never received by me or seen till it appeared in print. It was never sent to me at all.

It was only after my second letter had been publicly read to the congregation, that one of the gentlemen interested in this supposed letter of Plymouth Church, bore it to the *Tribune* office, and procured it to be published in connection with mine. If he had been frank, you would not have published it. For, he he would have been obliged to say:—"Here is an inchoate letter, which a few gentlemen have drawn up, which no one has signed, and which has never been submitted to either a regular or informal meeting of Plymouth Church: can it not be printed so as to seem the cause of Mr. Beecher's second letter?" Had this statement been made you would have replied:—"It would not be honest or honorable to publish this, except as a private letter;" and in this decision all just and fair men would have agreed with you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[Mr. Beecher must allow us to add to the above the expression of our confident belief that the "supposed letter of Plymouth Church" fairly embodies the sentiments and views of at least nineteen-twentieths of his church and congregation. That half so many would have chosen to *sign* it, does by no means follow.—*Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—John Mack was charged with the larceny of a horse and set of harness, together valued at $120, the property of Jeremiah Goldsmith. Goldsmith testified that on the 24th of December, 1865, he was riding out in a sleigh; he stopped at the "Dove and Swan tavern," Ridge road, and leaving his horse and sleigh in the street, went into the tavern to eat and drink, and when he came out his horse and sleigh were gone. One witness testified that he, very drunk, met Mack on Thompson street, near Sixteenth, and both got into a sleigh standing on the pavement, and drove to Sixteenth and Thompson streets. There Mr. Goldsmith found it. Another witness said that he saw three young men get into the sleigh at the "Dove and Swan," and drive away, but he did not know them, and could not swear that Mack was one of them. The defense argued that there was no evidence whatever against this defendant. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The indignant Mary Delaney fired a stick of wood at the unfeeling man; but the stick unfortunately missed the mark, and struck Mrs. McGarrigan on the back. Mrs. McGarrigan walked into the ring, and applied several bullets to the cranium of Mrs. Delaney, which very unpleasant application sent her to the hospital. The defense stated that the prosecutrix was a common drunkard and a common nuisance. That she frequently annoyed the defendant by her drunken visits. That she was frequently told to keep away. On the day in question, this woman came to defendant's house drunk, and commenced firing sticks at her, and even striking her. The defendant, in self-defense, used the first means she could get, and struck this woman with a stick. After being put out of the house, she fell upon the pavement from drunkenness. The cause of her going to the hospital was a blow from a brick fired by her own son. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, September 25, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; about 2500 shares of Reading sold at from 58@58¼, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy sold at 128½@128¾, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; and Minehill at 58, no change; 57½ was bid for Norristown; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. Old 5-20s sold at 111¼; and 6s of 1881 at 111½. 105⅞ was bid for 7·30s; and 98⅞ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issues sold at 99½, no change.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 132½. 226 was bid for North America; 148 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 56½ for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 43½ for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold largely at 37¼@37¾ an advance of ¼. 28½ was bid for common do.; 57 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅛; 11 A. M., 144⅛; 12 M., 144⅜; 1 P. M., 144¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 U S 6s '81	111½	200 sh Sch N pf	b60 37½
$2500 do. reg	111½	200 sh do	b30 37¾
$650 U S 6s '62	113½	200 sh do	b60 37¾
$8000 War & Fra 7s	80½	100 sh do	37¾
$500 Phil 6s new	99½	100 sh Reading R	58
$11200 U S 7 30s June	105⅞	200 sh do	s30 58
$2000 Leh 6s, 84	91½	100 sh do	s5 int 58¼
$1000 Un Can 6s	22½	100 sh do	s30 58
$1000 do	23	300 sh do	s5 int 58¼
$2000 C & A 6s '89	97½	300 sh do	b60 58¼
$2000 N Pa R 6s	91½	100 sh do	s10 58¼
10 sh Cam & Amb	128½	100 sh do	s30 58¼
24 sh do	128½	200 sh do	s60 58
100 sh do scrip	42	100 sh do	s5 wnint 58¼
267 sh Penn R	56¾	100 sh do	s30 wn. 58¼
100 sh do	b5 56¾	200 sh do	s5 int 58⅜
200 sh Ocean	s30 4¼	200 sh do	58⅜
300 sh do	s30 4¼	21 sh Minehill	58
200 sh Fulton	b60 6¾	3 sh F and M Bk	142½
200 sh do	6¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$20050 Leh 6s, 84	91½	85 sh Penn R	56¾
$100 City 6s new	99½	100 sh do	56⅞
$5000 C. & Am. 6s, 89	97½	120 sh do	56⅞
$1000 U S 7·30s, July	105⅞	1 sh Morris Ca	85
100 sh Butler Coal	10	50 sh Girard Col	28
5 sh Leh Val	66	100 sh Hestonville R	17½
100 sh Ph & E	b30 33½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144½@144¾; Silver 4s and 5s, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16⅝; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 10⅝; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 9¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 25.—There is a very firm feeling in the Flour Market, and prices are rather better. There is a good demand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for shipment. About 2000 bbls. were taken, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12@12·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12 50@13 50; fancy at $14@15 50; extras at $9@11, and superfine at $7 50@8·75. Rye Flour is dull. We quote at $6@6·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, but there is not much coming forward. Sales of 500 bush. Pennsylvania at $2·70; 1500 bush. Southern at $2·92@2·94; and 500 bush. choice New York at $2 95. White ranges from $2 90 to $3. Rye has again advanced. Sales of 600 bush. Wisconsin at $1·10. Corn is scarce and wanted. Sales of 1000 bush. common yellow at 98c., and 500 bush. Western mixed at $1. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 5000 bush. at 53 cents, afloat, and a lot in store at 55 cents. No sales of Barley have been reported; 4500 bushels Canadian malt sold at $1·60. Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $6 50@7 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy is quiet, with sales of 300 bushels at $3 50@4. Flaxseed is in limited demand by the crushers, at $2 50@2 60.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 38, and Ohio at $2 42, now held higher.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.
TO THE ASSESSORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The time for holding the Extra Assessment being advertised wrong, the City Commissioners would hereby notify the citizens and Assessors the time for holding the Extra Assessment according to law, is between the hours of 1 and 10 o'clock P. M. on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of SEPTEMBER.

9 25 3t4p JAMES SHAW, Clerk.

FOURTH EDITION

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

Congress — Liberty — Union— Justice — Geary!

SCENES IN THE SMOKY CITY TO-DAY.

Decorations of the Conventional Hall.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Sunrise in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, September 25.—The sun rose this morning on the smoke-begrimed city of Pittsburg, enveloped in clouds and mist. There was every token of a stormy day, but in a few hours the sky cleared off beautifully, and the weather became almost oppressively warm.

Pittsburg Crowded.

With early dawn, the city was crowded with eager people parading the streets, and adding to the general enthusiasm. It would be impossible to estimate the number of strangers in town; their name is legion. They have filled the hotels and boarding-houses to overflowing, hundreds finding no better accommodations than a cot on the floor of unfinished rooms. Large numbers of citizens have thrown open their private residences, and are entertaining the "Boys in Blue" in sumptuous style.

The Great Convention.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout, and the success of the Convention is thus secured beyond doubt. The streets present a grand and brilliant display of bunting, the National colors being flung to the breeze from many private dwellings, and all public buildings, except the United States Court House and Post Office, and the office of the *Post*, the Democratic organ. Wreaths of evergreen, Chinese lanterns, and small flags are numbered by tens of thousands.

The Decorations of the Hall.

The decorations of the City Hall in which the regular sittings of the Convention are to be held, are profuse and elegant. Over the President's platform two large American flags are drooped in the form of a semicircular canopy. In the rear of this is a large canvas, containing the names of the leading soldiers and sailors, and the motto, "For Governor, General John . Geary—the Hero of Fifty Pitched Battles."

The chandeliers on the edge of the platform are decorated with evergreens and red and white roses. By the side of the chandeliers are immense bouquets of flowers, each surmounted by three large flags, stacked in the manner of muskets. Over each window is an arch of evergreens.

Between the windows are shields, stars, and flags, surrounded by wreaths and festoons of evergreen; while surrounding the entire Hall an immense string of evergreens is suspended in festoons. From the gas brackets in the centre of the ceiling is a large wreath of evergreen, intertwined with red, white, and blue, and surrounded by long festoons of evergreen and roses.

The rear of the hall is entirely covered with wreaths and festoons in a similar style, surrounding the following mottoes:—"The Loyal Ladies of the United States—they gave their hearts' richest jewels, prayers, and united purposes to their country during war, and do not desert it now;" "There can be no lasting peace while the flag of the Union cannot wave unmolested over the graves of our fallen comrades;" "The Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors—In peace the bulwark of the law; in war the strong arm of public defense," "Honor to the Heroes of Liberty, Humanity, and Equal Justice," etc.

The whole effect of the decorations is grand and imposing in the extreme. The Hall was filled during the morning with a large throng of delegates and citizens, who were in raptures over the profuse display presented.

The Wigwam

in which the general meetings are to be held is situated on the outskirts of Allegheny City, and is a plain frame shed, which will shelter about ten thousand people. Near it a large tent is being pitched, which will accommodate many thousands more.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

An Army Gathering at Washington

THE PURPORT OF THE MOVEMENT.

Governor Swann, of Maryland, Wants "Military Protection."

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A Maryland Governor Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, has asked for five thousand troops to be stationed in Baltimore, in view of apprehended disturbances at the coming election.

Arrival of Troops.

The arrival of troops in this vicinity has attracted some attention. Barracks for a considerable force of cavalry have been erected north of the city, and infantry camps have been located at Tennallytown and near Bennings' Bridge. Appearances indicate that a large number of troops will arrive here soon.

The National Express Company.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—The Baltimore *American* of this afternoon publishes a statement in regard to the National Express Company's assignment, as reported in the New York *Post*. It says:—"The *Post* has been incorrectly informed as to the names given. The trustees are J. B. Hoge, J. J. Kelly, and C. Oliver O'Donnell."

A correspondent at Richmond informs us that according to the deed of assignment, the Company have the right to continue business until November 1st, unless stopped sooner by the creditors. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, the employes of the National Express Company, and the Company's lawyers, are all made preferred creditors, as also all debts contracted by any officer or director for which they may become liable for transportation, etc., before the 1st of November.

The correspondent also states that it is the intention to force the stockholders to pay up the five per cent. of the last call on their subscriptions.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Policy of President Johnson—A New Proclamation and a New Cabinet.

From the Herald.

We have, from time to time, in the course of the last twelve months, urged upon President Johnson the necessity, expediency, and advantages of a comprehensive reconstruction of his Cabinet. We have pleaded that the Cabinet which carried the administration of Abraham Lincoln through the war was not the Cabinet demanded for the new issues and new ideas resulting from a restoration of peace—that it is one thing to put down a great rebellion by force of arms, and another thing to restore the submitting States to their proper fraternal relations in the general Government. But there have been at no time since the dreadful tragedy which cut off in the height of his fame and popularity our much lamented President Lincoln, so many facts and considerations combining as may now be advanced in behalf of a new departure by the Administration from the starting point of a new proclamation and a new Cabinet.

As we understand the situation, the members of the existing Cabinet, actively or passively, are committed to President Johnson's policy of Southern restoration against the policy of Congress. The active Cabinet members, since the rupture was first officially declared between the President and Congress, have been the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and Navy; the new Attorney-General, Stansbery, and the new Postmaster-General, Randall; and, singularly enough, the most remarkably passive member has been Mr. Stanton, our late resolute, energetic, radical and emphatic Secretary of War. But, actively or passively, this Cabinet stands committed to the President's Southern policy, which we are satisfied ought now to be abandoned in deference to the manifestly predominant public sentiment of the North. The governmental system of the United States, national and local, rests upon the will of a majority of the people. Respect for this sovereign authority is essential to law and order among us, and this respect has been a prominent characteristic of Andrew Johnson, from his first election as Alderman of a little village in Tennessee to his occupation of the White House.

Consistency, therefore, as well as sound policy on his part, demands of him a cordial adhesion to the restoration plan of Congress and a new departure in support of this policy. We have all seen enough of the developments of public opinion in the North since the adjournment of Congress to convince us that the Northern States, from Maine to California, will sustain the Constitutional amendment of Congress, in view of its conditions affecting politically the leaders of the Rebellion and negro representation, and in view of its substantial securities in behalf of the national treasury and national debt, and against all Rebel debts and claims for emancipated slaves.

Upon this strong platform of reconstruction the Northern Union party of the war is now rallied for the coming elections for the next Congress, and Vermont and Maine indicate the drift of these elections. Falling in with this popular current of the North on this platform, the President cannot only retrieve his late misfortunes, but he can become at once the master of the situation, with the ratification of this new Constitutional amendment by the Southern States, looking to him as their protector and leader against the Northern radicals. To this end, therefore, the President's most effective starting point will be from a new proclamation, a new Cabinet of new men, identified with the war for the Union, and harmonious in sentiment upon this question of Southern restoration. Such a man as Charles Francis Adams, our Minister at London, for the State Department, would, for instance, be universally accepted, and from the ranks of the Republican party and war Democrats all the other executive departments might be acceptably filled. The day has not yet arrived for the promotion of converted Copperheads or reconstructed Southern Rebels to these positions. The time will come for absolution to them when the Government is made secure with the ratification of this essential Constitutional amendment. General Thomas, of Virginia, that able, tried, and trusty Union soldier, for Secretary of War, would, on the other hand, be a good practical movement towards the restoration of the South to the Cabinet.

A prudent and sagacious statesman adapts himself and his policy to the pressure of events and the exigencies of the day. He does not hesitate to abandon a programme when he sees that it has become doubtful and dangerous, nor to take a new departure when it promises an easy and decisive triumph over his adversaries. Accordingly we urge upon President Johnson a proclamation to the Southern States in favor of the Constitutional amendment before the country, and a harmonious reorganization of his Cabinet on this policy, and in view of a sound and cohesive financial system, and a vigorous administration of our foreign affairs.

Let Mr. Johnson Resign.

From the Round Table.

If the President of the United States were to protract his stump-speech tour for three months longer, and then run for re-election, he would scarcely command the vote of a corporal's guard. In vain would an obsequious press, taking the key from its fugleman, chatter about his rough honesty, his contempt of forms, his patriotic love of the people, his single-hearted desire for the restoration of the Union, and his even-handed aversion for fanaticism or sectionalism, North or South. In vain would his organ in this city, in a burst of bad temper at the impending falsification of its prophecies and the traversing of its selfish hopes of aggrandizement, lay down a programme for civil war as the threatened consequence of such events, the certain penalty to be inflicted on the nation should Mr. Johnson not be allowed to have everything his own way, and his friends not be permitted to enjoy all the plunder.

We are no partisans. We care not a fig for either political party or faction, as such. Strictly speaking, we have no respect for either. The schemers who control them, and who divide the spoils in the event of success, we believe to be corrupt and rascally almost to a man. There is little, if anything, to choose between them except that, now and then, when the *ins* have gone too far in their nefarious jobs and cupidities, some little temporary good may haply be attained on the set-a-thief-to-catch-a-thief principle, by ousting them and thrusting in the *outs*. The best men, the educated men, the conscientious men of the country, are not, unhappily, in public life at all; and among those who, in their default, transact the national affairs, however their incidental adherence to some valued principle may gain them sympathy at times, there are few, indeed, who command our respect or attract our esteem. We are no partisans; but we are sincerely desirous to see the speedy, thorough, and kindly restoration of the lately recusant States. We advocate this unreservedly and warmly, and without fear that, under the circumstances, we shall be accused of professing neutrality while favoring one of the belligerents. It is essential to the peace, the prosperity, and the happiness of the whole country, that the present abnormal relation of its sections shall be brought to a close.

The delay in bringing this about since the termination of the war has now lasted quite long enough; it threatens to last too long. We do not desire to see permanent alienation find its roots in a policy which many earnest people have approved, without foreseeing or believing, perhaps, in so grave a result. But such an alienation is not only possible but ominously probable. The discontent of the South is growing more and more marked every day. There is spreading there either bitterness and hardening aversion, or a sort of hopelessness and apathy which are even worse in their probable bearing upon friendly relations or industrial resumptions. This is not as it should be. Whatever may have happened in the past, we of the North and our brethren in the South are, and for the future must continue to be, brothers still. A speedy restoration of the Union which shall bring us, slavery and its connections excepted, to the *status quo ante bellum*, is imperatively demanded by every prudent, by every patriotic, and by every generous consideration. Why then, is it asked, do we oppose the President, who is emphatically in favor of just such a speedy restoration?

We answer:—Because we are absolutely driven by the force of collective circumstances to the conviction that the emphatic advocacy of reconstruction by Andrew Johnson will have the surest tendency of any other possible incident to impede and to defer it. That the present Congress will yield to his arbitrary and muddled behests is clearly out of the question. What they refused to do last session they certainly will not, backed by the logic of intervening elections, consent to do in the coming one. But one party must yield. Either executive or legislative must go to the wall. The way out of the dilemma on the basis of a fictitious Congress and consequent civil war, as amiably proposed the other day by the New York *Times*, is both outrageous and ridiculous. The temper of the overwhelming majority of the nation is such that any attempt of the sort would bring immolation upon those who proposed and joined in it. Most especially if essayed by Mr. Johnson would such a *coup d'etat* be destructive to himself and his friends. He has lost the confidence of the people, and so have all the more prominent of his advisers. We do not regard the result of the Maine election as a proof that the majority there are opposed to the South, and unwilling to admit her to her rightful share in the national councils.

It is an evidence which will be followed by another and another until there is thunder all round the sky, and which will demonstrate that the Northern people do not and will not trust the present Administration. They do not believe that the principles or professions of these men arise from or are dictated by considerations which the nation is called upon to respect or justified in supporting. It is folly to contend with the irresistible logic of facts. Any person with a cool head and an eye undeflected by party prejudice must see that no policy inspired, or likely to be inspired, by Mr. Johnson can possibly command anything like respectable strength. Mr. Hoffman has no more chance to be Governor of New York, for example, than Mr. Weed has to be Pope of Rome. It is absolutely necessary for any party which is to make head successfully against the Republican organization, to possess itself of new ideas, new principles, and most decidedly new leaders. Justice to the South, a sweeping reduction of the tariff, and determined economy in national expenditures, furnish an outline of the probable features of the first; of the last we as yet see no sign. But the signs will assuredly not be long in forthcoming.

The war has taught the community all through the United States much, very much, which it did not know before. The contemplation of a new set of public characters has, by the effect of comparison and contrast, been teaching a tremendous lesson, the effects of which are now becoming manifest. It has taught Americans to weigh as they never weighed before the difference between sacrificing self for country and country for self; the difference between words and deeds, between politicians and soldiers. It is by such a light that the late miserable outpourings of the President have been heard and judged. Men cannot forget, if they would, the extraordinary bitterness, the unexampled fury, with which he anathematized, but a little while back, the Southern cause and the Southern people. He either meant what he said or he did not. If he meant it, his present position anomalous and equivocal. If he did not mean it, how can he be trusted for the future? Southerners do not know, have no security, but that Mr. Johnson may be reviling them next week more furiously than ever, and following up his denunciations by inimical actions. It is impossible to believe that intelligent people in the cotton States can thoroughly trust the President; and in point of fact they do not really do so. His whole character, his career, and his person are diametrically opposite to the most cherished Southern feelings, social tastes, and political proclivities.

On the other hand, the people of the North—great numbers of them outraged by what they count his apostacy to the party that elected him, many immeasurably disgusted by his speeches and personal demeanor, some unable to forgive his acrid hostility to the South in the hour of her travail, and all in a manner feeling disgraced and dishonored that such a man should fill the chair of Washington—trust him far less. The popular conviction is not that his attitude is that of a pure statesman, a conscientious patriot, wishing to do all and dare all for a beloved country, but that it is that of a cunning and experienced, albeit rather frequently a somewhat hazy-headed, demagogue who has made the perhaps mistaken calculation that Southern votes added to those of a certain class of Southern sympathizers North were to be stronger and so better worth courting than were likely to be those of the great Republican party. This calculation—involving as it did the two dangerous hypotheses, that revolutions sometimes go backward, and that the Democratic party might be reconstructed as well as the recusant States—may yet by possibility be verified; but it is as certain as the sun shines that it never will be under its present leadership.

In addition to the prevalent distrust of himself, Mr. Johnson has also to contend with that which, disastrously for him, attaches to various of his leading adherents. There is an atmosphere of double-dealing, of political trickery, of indefatigable self-seeking, about some of these persons which has done much and irreparable mischief to the prestige of Mr. Johnson's administration. Their very names suggest finesse and charlatanry. Their conspicuous advocacy of the President's policy has hurt it only in a less degree than his own. Every one knows that their adhesion comes of the flesh-pots, and not of the conscience; and every one except those interested is heartily tired of the ignoble and factious tactics which have so long been employed to arrogate power and filch the public spoil. The nation is sick and weary to exhaustion of the trading politicians. It would gladly lay them all away together on some distant and obscure shelf where they could rot in quiet and be heard of no more.

We would not be one-sided, and by no means confine the letter remark to the hacks of a single party, but intend it to be general and catholic in its application to all. The desired reconstruction, the wished-for reconciliation between North and South, will be truest and most cordial when many voices—including those of Stevens and Sumner, famous for love of protection as well as for hate of the South—shall be heard in Congress no more; which remark is dictated by no unfriendly feeling towards either gentleman, but, as suggested, by the persuasion that pacification will be greatly facilitated when all who have been conspicuously hostile to either section shall have retired from public life. The entire country will be happier, and in every way better off, when the whole existing race of hack politicians shall be brushed out of sight, and when not a trace of them shall be left behind. There is scarcely one of their number but might render his country good service by retiring from public life with the next session of Congress.

Let Mr. Johnson set them the example. His professions of love for his country are unbounded. Let him now prove his devotion by an act which neither friends nor foes can misconstrue. So long as he remains where he is, amicable reconstruction, it is now certain, is quite out of the question, if even a new civil war do not arise as a horrible but not impossible consequence. The suggestion of his newspaper advocates has already, shameful to say, pointed out the *modus operandi* whereby this fresh strife may be brought about. Let Mr. Johnson put such miserable and dastardly counsels to shame by gracefully resigning the august position to which he most unfortunately succeeded, and, by so doing, allow the divided sections to come together in peace and harmony once more. That certain risks would be involved in such a step is quite true; but we may safely say the dangers of not taking it will be still greater. It is difficult to realize, all things considered, that any change whatever could be for the worse; there are many chances that it would prove very much for the better. At the time of his inauguration Mr. Johnson clearly contemplated the possibility of such an act as resigning the position which he well knew the country did not think him fitted for, and it is now a very convenient season for him to put his tardy purpose into execution. "The duties," he observed, "are mine for the present," and we really think that the patience with which up to the last few weeks the country has borne with him will justify the President in rewarding it by a fulfilment of his implied promise. Let him resign his office, and he will have established a title to the gratitude of the American people which will go far towards making them forget his treachery and his weakness; a title which will lead those of the dominant party to remember only his services in Tennessee, and the rest to credit that he has been the victim of intriguing politicians and his own undisciplined passions rather than the slave of an intrinsically bad and corrupted nature. For unquestionably his resignation at this period would do the country vast good and cut the gordian knot of countless difficulties; and he may be assured, considering all former as well as recent experiences, that most wise and thoughtful Americans whose opinion is of any value would always thereafter consider that nothing in his official life ever became him like his leaving it.

The Constitutional Amendment.

From the Times

There is not the slightest difference of opinion, as far as we are aware, in the Union party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress. It received every Union vote in the House, and is sustained by every Union journal throughout the country. The only point upon which differences do prevail is as to the policy of making its adoption a condition precedent to the admission of representatives from Southern States. Upon this, Union members of Congress were not agreed among themselves. Some were opposed to admitting them until after the amendment should have become part of the fundamental law, by the ratification of three-fourths of all the States. Others, like Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, insisted that whenever any Southern State should ratify the amendment, that State should thereupon be admitted to representation. Others, like Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, refused to pledge Congress to admit them even after the amendment should be adopted, and others still did not deem it within the constitutional power of Congress to impose its adoption as a condition of admission to the fundamental right of representation.

In point of fact, the adoption or rejection of the amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or rejection of members from the Southern States. A bill providing for their admission on condition of its adoption was rejected by the House, and even if every Southern State should ratify the amendment to-morrow, Congress has not pledged itself in any way thereupon to admit their representatives in Congress. The two questions are entirely separate and distinct, and each must be determined upon its own merits.

The amendment itself is as follows:—

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures as an amendment the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article 14.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge the right of suffrage except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The objects sought to be obtained by this amendment are important and desirable. The first, which clothes with the equal civil rights belonging to citizenship all the native-born inhabitants of the United States, commends itself to every man's sense of justice and of public policy. It was the worst feature of slavery that it kept a large class of persons outside the protection of the law; and now that slavery has been swept away, there is no shadow of excuse for perpetuating this worst of all its wrongs. We trust the Southern States will make speedy provision for extending the full protection of the law over their enfranchised slaves, in common with all their people; but aside from this there are many reasons of justice and propriety why the national Constitution should make this guarantee universal and perpetual.

The second clause of the amendment is designed to remedy an inequality which now exists in the enjoyment of political power. It was decided by the framers of the Constitution that *population*, and not *voters*, should constitute the basis of representation, and this ceases to be the wisest rule only when large masses of the population are excluded from suffrage in some sections of the country, and not in others. Then it becomes an element of inequality and injustice. A voter in the one section has double the political power of a voter in the other. This inequality exists to-day between the Northern and the Southern States, and it ought to be corrected. This would be true if the question had never had anything whatever to do with the Rebellion—or if the inequality were in favor of the North instead of the South. Every man can see that it is unjust, and the Southern States ought to see it as well as the Northern. And as no section is to be benefited in the long run by any inequality or any injustice, the South as well as the North ought to ratify this amendment. It involves, it is true, a temporary surrender of a portion of the political power now enjoyed under the Constitution; but that surrender would be more than compensated by removing an injustice which, so long as it exists, must be the fruitful source of sectional discontent and national discord.

The third clause of this amendment declares certain classes of persons who took a responsible part in the Rebellion ineligible to office until relieved therefrom by two-thirds of Congress. While the power of Congress to participate in the exercise of the pardoning power, or to prescribe qualifications for local office in the several States, may be open to doubt, none can rest upon the substantial justice of this provision, so far as Federal office is concerned. Men who have waged war upon the Government cannot complain of any wrong in being excluded for a time from personally sharing its authority and power. And the time when they may thus be readmitted is within the wise discretion of the Government itself. This is a wholly different question from that of admitting States to representation, as it touches only the question of the character and qualifications of the persons by whom those States may be represented; and in this respect the amendment is not unduly harsh or severe. As it originally passed the House, this clause excluded everybody who had taken any part in the Rebellion or given it aid and comfort in any way, from voting until after the next Presidential election; but this was changed in the Senate, and as it now stands is not open to serious objection.

The fourth clause simply forbids the payment of the Rebel debt, and is not opposed by anybody; and the fifth only gives Congress the power to carry the other provisions into effect—a power Congress would probably possess in the absence of any such specific grant.

The amendment now awaits the action of the Legislatures of the several States. It is just in itself, and its adoption, by remedying injustice and providing for the public safety, would do much towards tranquillizing public sentiment our preparing the way for a more speedy restoration of peace and harmony to all sections of our common Union. It is greatly to be regretted that all the States were not represented in the Congress by which it was proposed; but it is submitted to them all for their consideration and action. Nothing would conduce more to the public peace than its speedy ratification, especially by those States which are to be most directly affected by its provisions.

The Congressional Elections.

From the World.

The great importance of the ensuing Congressional elections does not depend on their relation to the early admission of the Southern Senators and Representatives, but on their relation to the next Presidential election. The ten excluded States make a difference of seventy votes in the electoral colleges—fifty for their Representatives and twenty for their Senators. The radicals are manœuvring to exclude these seventy electoral votes. To foil their intention is the most solid advantage that we can gain in the approaching elections.

Happily, we do not need, for this purpose, to elect a majority, but only one-third of the members of the House. As the laws now stand, those States are entitled to their due number of electoral votes, and the President of the Senate would be compelled to receive and count them. To have the Southern electoral votes counted, it is not necessary to repeal a law, but only to prevent the passage of a new one—a state of facts which makes a great difference in the Congressional strength needed by the Unionists. To repeal an existing law requires a majority of both Houses; but to defeat a new law which the President disapproves requires only one-third of the members of one House, and one vote additional. If we can elect one-third of the House of Representatives, we shall effectually countervail the chief object of the radicals in their policy of exclusion. A gain of twenty odd Congressmen will give us seventy electoral votes which we should otherwise lose.

This point is of such vital consequence that we desire to make it entirely clear. To this end we ask a perusal of the joint resolution passed previous to counting the electoral votes in 1865. The following is an exact copy:—

JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING CERTAIN STATES NOT ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Whereas, The inhabitants and local authorities of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee rebelled against the Government of the United States, and were in such condition on the 8th day of November, 1864, that no valid election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the Constitution and laws thereof, was held therein on said day; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the States mentioned in the preamble to this joint resolution are not entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of office commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865; and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from said States concerning the choice of President and Vice-President for said term of office.

Approved February 8, 1865.

The Republicans cannot object to the precedent set by this joint resolution, for it is a precedent of their own making. It establishes the principle that whenever the President of the Senate is not specially instructed by Congress to the contrary, he must count the electoral votes of all the States, and declare the result as all the votes make it. The joint resolution passed in 1865 applied only to the electoral votes of that one election. Unless the President of the Senate shall be again similarly instructed by a new joint resolution, in 1869, all the Southern votes will have to be counted. It is important to observe that the foregoing joint resolution was not passed until *after* the Presidential election of 1864, and that the recital in its preamble, on which the resolution is founded, is the recital of a past historical fact respecting the condition of certain States on the eighth of the preceding November. It hence follows that the *present* Congress cannot pass such a resolution relating to the next Presidential election. If the Southern votes are excluded, it must be done by the Congress now about to be elected. The country is quite safe on that point if the Unionists can elect one-third of the new House of Representatives.

The election of a majority of the House, though on many accounts desirable, would produce no immediate advantage above what would equally follow from the election of Union members enough to support the veto. It needs a majority of both Houses to pass a law, and as the Republicans would still control the Senate, it is only negative results that can be expected from the next Congress. To block bad legislation, the veto and one-third of one House are all that is necessary. The key of the political position is the next Presidential election. The seventy Southern votes will probably determine it. Those seventy votes will be counted if we can prevent the passage of a joint resolution like the above by the next Congress, which can be easily and triumphantly done by good management and a little extra exertion in about twenty districts where the Republicans had trifling majorities in 1864.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire or or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 9 29 3m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Green street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as payment in full without recourse to the city.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office west side of FIFTH Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Mount Vernon street, from Tenth to Eleventh street, to be built of brick circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No 238 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 20 17* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Bellefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL 9 12 2m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 6 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 6

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16 6 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. 5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 13 smth 3 rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 13 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 260 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2058 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No 805 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
J. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25 rp

CUTLERY

A fine assortment of POCKET
TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS
ZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCIS
PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC. at
L. V. BELMO
Cutlery Store, No. 126 South TENTH
9 18 1 Three doors abo

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*)

THE LATE MURDER—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—FULL EVIDENCE IN THE CASE, ETC. ETC.—Coroner Taylor resumed the investigation yesterday afternoon, in respect to the murder of Mrs. Eliza M. Miller, which took place on Thursday morning last, at her residence, No. 924 Buttonwood street. The prisoner, Gottlieb Williams, was present, and watched the proceedings with a good deal of interest.

The first witness examined was Milo M. Miller. He testified as follows:—I reside at No. 924 Buttonwood street; I am a millwright; have lived at No. 924 Buttonwood street for a number of years; I left home on Wednesday last at about 6 o'clock in the morning, leaving my wife's sister there, and my wife also, at the breakfast table; I know the prisoner; his name is Gottlieb Williams; I have seen him at my house, and I have heard of his being there; Sunday two weeks ago, when I got home, my wife said Gottlieb had been there; on Tuesday last also; she asked him if he had had his breakfast, and he said no, and she said she had given him breakfast; she said she did not give him encouragement to come, as she would not have him there; my wife did not express any fear of him; one Sunday morning, about a year ago, he was present when I was shaving; don't think he saw where I kept my razor; (razor shown:) that was kept in a drawer in the kitchen; it was never in a case; my razor was kept in the same stand, and that is the case in which it was kept, I believe; I have not missed anything but the razor and ring; I cannot describe the ring; my wife had had it from a child up; she made a remark that it should not come off the finger.

Sarah Wood sworn—Lives No. 926 Buttonwood street; I knew Mrs. Miller; I found her dead on Wednesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock; I went in by the alley, on Buttonwood street; I put my hand on her and found her cold; I had not seen the blood then; I called her, but got no answer; I then went to Mr. King and told him Mrs. Miller was on the floor dead; went back to the house; I saw the poker at the side of her; can't say I saw a razor; saw Gottlieb Williams there; can't tell when it was; pretty often he came there at noon; I always left as soon as he came; never heard any conversation between him and Mrs. Miller; the back door was wide open when I was there on Wednesday; it was open wide enough to let the people in the court have a full view of the body.

Adeline Neff sworn—I reside No. 926 Buttonwood street. This witness testified to being informed of the finding of the body of Mrs. Miller by the former witness, and to the condition in which she discovered the body on the floor of the house when she went in. The witness said that the carpet was drawn up, as if there had been a scuffle; the stand drawer was open, and the razor lay at the right hand, as if Mrs. Miller had committed suicide, and such was at first the impression of the witness; Mrs. Neff knew Williams; had seen him in the neighborhood often; the last time on Friday week.

Officer Rennard testified to visiting the house of Mr. Miller when the news of the murder was communicated to him at the Station; saw Williams often in that neighborhood; never at Mr. Miller's house.

Esther D. Owens sworn—Reside No. 924 Buttonwood street; Mrs. Miller was my sister; I left her on Wednesday morning last, at 6 o'clock; I know Gottlieb Williams; I've seen him often at our house; he was there on Sunday week; Mr. Miller was home then; it was about 11 o'clock; we had known him for a long time; when our meals were ready we always asked him to sit up to the table; my sister told me he was there on last Tuesday morning; she said he was much taken up with the parade; I think she said she gave him his breakfast; I never heard my sister express fears of him; he always came in at the back door; there are two back entrances; one goes out on Hamilton street, the other goes out into Buttonwood street; Williams was at the house on Sunday week; he asked me if I was going to my work next week, and I told him I was; he did not ask as to the time; he asked what time Mr. Miller went out to the cemetery, and what time he came home from it; the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, I mean; my sister was connected with the Columbia Beneficial Society; she was the Treasurer of it.

George W. Fisher sworn — Reside at Ninth and Noble streets; am a restaurant keeper; I know defendant Williams; have known him about five years; Williams was in my house on Wednesday morning last about 7 o'clock; my house is a square from the house in which the murder was committed; he had not been there so early in the morning that I can remember; I was busy reading the morning paper; he sat behind me; I left him sitting there; he did not drink there; was temperate in his habits, and he came there to sit about.

Bridget McSorley sworn—Reside at No. 926 Hamilton street; have seen Williams passing along in that neighborhood; I remember seeing him on Wednesday morning last; it was about 7 o'clock; I saw him turn the angle towards Williams' court; did not notice where he went to.

Alice Holton sworn—I know Williams by sight; he was in the neighborhood of Mrs. Miller's at about ten minutes to 7 o'clock on Wednesday; I saw him go into the alley leading to Williams' court; I never saw Williams at Mrs. Miller's house.

Archibald Cameron sworn—I live at the southeast corner of Ninth and Noble streets; I know defendant; saw him on Wednesday morning in Buttonwood street, near Eleventh; I noticed something on his clothes; could not say if blood or not; it was about 7½ o'clock; thought he had slipped down; he was going out Buttonwood street, and he turned down Eleventh to Hamilton street; did not notice anything peculiar.

Joseph Meens testified to being with the former witness when he saw Williams; noticed something peculiar in his dress; remarked that he had fallen down.

Wm. Hudson testified to knowing Williams, and to the fact of some persons he knew seeing Williams washing himself on the morning of the murder.

Louisa Ritter, residing at Master and Fawn streets, testified that Williams came into the house on Tuesday or Wednesday morning last and asked for something; told him I would not give him money, but would let him have something to eat; he was there about five minutes; did not notice anything peculiar in his appearance.

B. Buckback testified to seeing Williams on Wednesday morning last, at a place where he was at work, at the Robin Hood Hotel. Williams told witness that he intended to put himself out of the way, as his brothers had gone back on him; that he had had a bottle of laudanum, and would have done it before, but the cork came out of it; he afterwards went up into the slaughter-house loft and laid down; some of the men went up and saw him there; thought he had committed suicide, and was afraid to go to him.

(At this period of the testimony, Williams laughed at the idea of the men being afraid of him.)

Henry Lake, another witness who saw him at the Robin Hood, testified to seeing on his clothes what he supposed to be spots of blood.

Several other witnesses who saw him at the Robin Hood testified to the fact, but none of them noticed anything peculiar about him.

Albert Lake rode into town with him, and left him at Columbia avenue and Ridge road; coming down in the car witness gave Gottlieb a car ticket, and he handed it back again, saying that he was not going into town; when they got near the depot he said, "Al., I guess this is the last time you'll see me;" asked him what was the reason, and he said, "You'll see the full account in the papers to-morrow morning."

George C. Bowers sworn—I am a druggist; saw Williams in my store on Wednesday evening, between 7½ and 8 o'clock.

Prisoner—Was it not later?

Mr. Bowers—It may have been later.

Williams—Was it not near 10 o'clock?

Witness—It may have been late in the evening.

Williams—There was an old gentleman talking with you.

Witness—I think there was. I sold Williams ten cents' worth of laudanum.

Willi.m Steuben, sworn—I am a hog butcher; Williams was at the place on Tuesday morning when we were killing hogs; he was not there on Wednesday; Williams did not get blood on him that I saw; he could not unless he fell in the gutter, and it would not stay on him if he did, as the water was running all the time.

Other witnesses testified to seeing Williams at different times after the murder and before the arrest, but nothing was noticed peculiar in his appearance.

Adam Laudenslager sworn—I know Williams and I knew Mrs. Miller; the last time I saw Williams was on Monday last.

Williams—Was it not on Tuesday?

Witness—It was on Tuesday; he said he was going up to his brother's to get breakfast; did not say anything else that I remember.

John J. McNair testified that he arrested Williams, from a description he read in the paper; had not read it more than ten minutes before he passed, and Mr. McNair asked him if his name was not Williams, and he said it was; also if to morrow was not his birthday, and he said it was; he was then taken to the Spring Garden Street Station; some one, as they were going along, remarked about blood on his clothes, and he said he had not killed any one.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made an inspection of the body of Eliza M. Miller, at No. 924 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., and a post-mortem examination on the following day; the body, cold and stiff, was lying upon the back, apparently as it fell; the arms were flexed and drawn upwards, the lower extremities extended and tied together at the ankles (was told the tying had been done subsequent to the discovery of the body); the throat had been cut; there was a large pool of blood beneath the head and about the neck on either side; face, neck, and upper part of chest covered with blood; there was but very little blood upon the hands; not more on the right than on the left; there were three wounds of the scalp; contusions and scratches about the neck showed that an attempt had been made to choke; there were no bruises about the chest or abdomen as if the knee had been placed thereon; there was a contusion from a blow on the third joint of the index finger of the left hand; upon no other part of the body did I observe wounds or bruises; there was a contused lacerated wound, from a blunt instrument, over the left eye, at the top of the forehead, crossing junction of the frontal and left parietal bones, one and three-quarter inches long; this wound was nearly in the direction of a line drawn from the inner edge of the right eye brow to the top of the left ear; edges of wound were depressed, and presented a crushed appearance; there was another wound an inch long, nearly at a right angle with the wound described, over the middle and upper part of the left parietal bone, of the same character; another wound 1¼ inch long of like character, parallel with the latter on the back of the head, left side, over the upper part of the occipital bone; each of these wounds extended to the skull, and seemed to have been caused by the same instrument; the skull, which was thicker than ordinary, was not fractured; the print of a right hand could be distinctly traced in the bruises and scratches about the lower part of neck and upper part of chest, made in the attempt to strangulate; considerable force had been used in its operation; the throat had been cut with a sharp instrument; the sterno-clido-mastoideus muscle of the right side was divided, and the wound extended through the thyroid cartilage to the corresponding muscle on the left side; the jugular vein, carotid artery of right side, the larynx and œsophagus were divided; death was caused by hemorrhage from this wound of the throat. Dr. Shapleigh said that Mrs. Miller was murdered; the wound on the throat could have been committed by herself, but the contusions on the skull and the scars on the throat could only have been inflicted by some one else. The cane which Williams carried was shown. The Doctor said it could have inflicted the blows.

At the close of the testimony the room was cleared for the deliberation of the jury, but an adjournment was had before they came to a conclusion in regard to the guilt of Williams. They will meet in a few days.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler, yesterday, Charles Sheck and Thomas Eagin had a hearing on the charge of using counterfeit Government inspection brands.

John Lyon sworn—I am Deputy Inspector in the Second District; I know defendants; did not know them before I saw them in this case; saw them at Mr. Sharkey's house by appointment; I mean Deputy Marshal Sharkey; that was on Saturday, about the first of September; Mr. Sharkey introduced me to Mr. Sheck as the party who would give me information; we left the house together, Mr. Sharkey, myself, and the two defendants; we went to a beer saloon and had a glass of beer; on the road there I mentioned this subject, and Mr. Sheck stated that a New York party was to come here and purchase 150 barrels of whisky, which they were to have branded or brand themselves; I wanted to know who the parties were, and the answer was, we shall know the parties on Tuesday; that is the substance of what was said then; we agreed to meet them on Tuesday evening at Sheck's house; we met in a saloon next door, Mr. Eagin being there also; we went out on the pavement, and I wanted to know how the matter was progressing; Mr. Sheck said the whisky would be shipped the next day, when he would call and let either Mr. Sharkey or myself know of it; the next day Mr. Sheck called on me and stated that the whisky had been shipped for New York; I informed the Collector of it—John H. Dieal; he said that fifty barrels had been shipped; I seized the whisky the same day; Sheck stated that day that there were to be a hundred barrels shipped for Baltimore, and I seized them at the Baltimore depot; I think the next night I met both defendants at the saloon next to Sheck's house; we went to the back part of the house; Mr. Sheck called for wine, and after drinking several bottles of champagne, I said I wanted to know who branded the barrels, as I wanted to give the information to the Collector; Mr. Eagin pulled out an envelope, from which he handed me two $1000 bills, which, he said, "I give you as a loan;" I had not asked him to make a loan, nor said anything to him on the subject; we then took more wine, and I put the question to them again as to the branding of the barrels; they said they would tell me all about it in a few days; I informed the Collector of the receipt of the money, and paid it over to him; Mr. Sheck told me the New York party was to pay $250 for branding the barrels.

Cross-examined—I don't recollect seeing Mr. Sheck previously to the time I have named; at the time of the introduction, Mr. Sharkey introduced Mr. Sheck as the person who was to "tell us all about it;" my object was to secure the parties who were using the counterfeit brand; Mr. Sheck went with me and pointed the whisky out to me; I had no information of it, except what I got from Mr. Sheck; I gave Mr. Sheck instructions to watch the matter and to give me information in regard to the branding; all the information I received from Mr. Sheck I found to be correct.

To Mr. Valentine—All the 150 barrels contained water, except five of them.

To Mr. Brooks—Mr. Sheck did not say to me who the party was that was to make a shipment of whisky; when he spoke to me about it I did not make any agreement with him that I recollect; I did not instruct him to have the matter consummated; I agreed that it should go on until it was accomplished; I believe that the brand would not be a genuine one.

The hearing was at this point continued until Tuesday next.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.—The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last evening at Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets. The room was crowded to overflowing. Henry C. Carey, LL.D., presided. Mr. Carey made a brief address on taking the chair, after which he introduced the Hon. Charles O'Neill, who addressed the meeting upon the political issues of the day. Speeches were also made by ex-Governor Pollock, Joseph T. Thomas, Esq., and others.

A Union Republican meeting will be held this evening at National Hall, under the auspices of the Union League. Colonel John W. Forney will address the meeting.

The Elephant Club of the Twentieth Ward (Republican) paraded last evening in their new uniform, which is similar to the one worn by the Republican Invincibles. The Boys in Blue in the same ward paraded with them.

HEARING OF THE RIOTERS.—A hearing in the case of William H. Teal, Andrew McBride, Daniel and William Price, and Charles Clifton, charged with rioting at the fire on Sunday morning, 16th inst., took place at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. The following testimony was elicited:—

Harvey Miner sworn—I was attending bar at Bouvier's on the morning of the fight; know Teal; did not see him or McBride at the time; know Davis; do not remember seeing him at the time; saw a person getting beat.

Edward H. Davis sworn—A man came up and struck me on the back part of the head; two or three persons then dragged me into Bouvier's tavern; do not know who the men were; after they got me into the bar-room I was struck several times; I looked around and saw Teal; I belong to the Weccacoe Fire Company; had no equipments on at the time; do not know whether Teal struck me or not; saw his arm raised; never said that Teal struck me with a horse pistol.

William B. Landon sworn—Was at the fire on Sunday morning; heard some one say that they were trying to take our carriage; I saw a scuffle; noticed a man being beat; saw Teal; he had on a large wide brim hat; saw him beating Mr. Davis in the doorway of Bouvier's tavern; have known him for six months; he is reputed to be a member of the Shiffler Hose Company.

James Carroll testified that he was at the fire on the morning of the riot; found the Weccacoe's carriage on a lot near by; went into Bouvier's hotel; when he started to go out saw a tall man beating Mr. Davis upon the head; saw no rioting before this; know Mr. Teal; do not recognize him as the person who was beating Mr. Davis; a rush was made towards the Weccacoe's carriage at the time the firing took place.

Thomas Quaid testified that he was director of the Weccacoe on the morning of the riot; he went into Bouvier's tavern; some men came in and asked him for the horn; their names were Daniel and William Price; while going out of the door he was hit; another, McBride, had a revolver pointed at him; Clifton had one, which he snapped at witness.

Clifton ordered him to be arrested; McBride then got hold of him, and took him before Alderman Lutz; McBride is a constable in the First Ward; he asked some one to go after a policeman; Clifton went away, and returned with an officer; he and McBride took witness to Southwark Hall; he had a warrant for his arrest, told him that he had, for obtaining goods from a tailor under false representation.

The magistrate said that McBride, Clifton, and the Prices had been held to answer at Court by Alderman Moore, upon a similar charge preferred by complainant; he would discharge them, and hold Teal in $3000 bail to answer.

THE NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOMESTEAD AT GETTYSBURG, PA.—The following contributions to this popular national charity are gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Peter B Simons, treasurer, No. 613 Sansom street, Philadelphia:—

From Toledo, Ohio—Collection at meeting, $30·33; M E. Sabbath School, $25; H. S. Walbridge, King Brothers, Frank Drake, L. M. Skidmore, Richard Mott, each $10; Carrington & Casey, Babbitt & Shaw, Crebbs & Benson, D. Smith, O. Lavelle, C. Hatch, M. R. Waite, J. R. Drummond, and eight others, each $5; D. C. Lebum, Thorn & Co., each $3; F. Bund, D. Waterman, E. A. Bassett, J. W. Detwell, C. Sherwood, Dr. D. B. Spurgeon, H. D. Olds, Hugh McDougall, and twenty others, each $2; H. Kiest, Charles Knox, J. R. Werney, A. Maddock, E. H. Eddy, T. Daniels, B. F. Comstock, G. Carnuff, William St. John, S. Nopper, A. Gifford, Charles Pratt, G. W. Fagur, D. V. Edrale, Mrs. G. Stahl, and sixty others, each $1; John Smith, 30 cents; cash, 25 cents. Total, $326·18.

Maumee and Perrysburg, Ohio—Collection at meeting, $17·26; George W. Reynolds, $5; George W. Persons, L. J. Thayer, H. Burritt, and six others, each $2; G. Norton, S. Coleman, J. Snepler, James S. Hill, H. Kenyon, William Bates, R. B. Pope, L. Kreiger, S. Lynch, Mrs. John Moore, and twelve others, each, $1; P. C. Baldwin, 50 cents; cash, 75 cents. Total, $63·51.

New York—Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational) Sabbath School, $126·35; Central Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School, $125; Church of the Mediator (Episcopal) Sunday School, $111·70; Third Avenue Mission (Presbyterian) Sunday School, $80; University Place (Presbyterian) Church Sunday School, $100; Bedford Street (Methodist) Sunday School, $78·3; Fifth Avenue (Baptist) Church Sunday School, $52·28; Madison Avenue (Baptist) Church Sunday School, $52; Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) Sunday School, $50; Antioch (Baptist) Church Sunday School, $25; Fifth Avenue (Reformed Dutch) Church Sunday School, $25; Fourth United (Presbyterian) Church Sunday School, $27. Total, $877·95.

Philadelphia (additional)—Archbald Campbell, $100; J. T. L. & Bro., James Hogg, St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath School, Germantown, each $25; Parvin & Reeves, grocers, $30; Truman & Shaw, hardware, $25; J. B. Lippincott & Co., books, $25; W. A. Rolin, carpet, $23·50; Charles Williams, hardware, $16; N. B. Thomas, tinware, $13·43; Howell & Bourke, wall paper, $7; D. Landreth & Son, churn, $7; Cauffman & Co., crockery, $14; Hopkins & McElveney, crockery, $6; Hess, Rogers & Co., looking-glasses, etc., $10; C. D. Thum, brushes, etc., $10; R. Taylor, crockery, $4·50; Shoemaker & Co., white lead, $16; W. Evans, Jr., do., $8. Total, $390·43. Whole included in this list, $1658·77.

PRESENTATION.—There was a gathering at the Hall of the Republican Invincibles last night that was exceedingly pleasant, and was largely attended. Spacious as is the hall, it failed to contain the numbers anxious to witness a scene of special interest.

The well-known artists, E. & G. Bensell, painted gratuitously for this patriotic organization a pair of large pictures, and also a transparency that will do duty in torchlight processions. Banner Company A, Captain Fraley, turned out last Saturday night one hundred and thirty men, most of whom were also present last evening.

One side of the transparency contains a beautiful female figure, representing the State of Pennsylvania. On one side of her is Clymer Heister, in servile attitude, presenting a scroll inscribed "My record." On the other side stands, in Union uniform, with drawn sword, upon a tattered flag of the traitors, General Geary. Over the head of the female figure is the inscription, "Which man shall I trust?"

Over the obverse is a fine comic picture, full of artistic merit. It represents a greased pole. Heister Clymer is endeavoring to climb it, and President Johnson is represented as boosting through without "histing" him at all towards its top. The presentation was enlivened by appropriate speeches from Colonel McMichael, President of the Invincibles, and from Major Calhoun, of Kentucky, now a law student in Philadelphia.

CORNER STONES LAID.—The corner-stone of the New Mount Carmel Methodist Episcopal Church, on Germantown road, above Broad street, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large audience. The Rev. Dr. Bartine officiated, assisted by Rev. Samuel Irvin, Rev. M. A. Day, Rev. John Thompson, and the Rev. A. E. Hunter. The congregation attached to this church have been worshipping since 1838 in a small edifice in the Rising Sun village, near the location of the new edifice. A Bible, hymn book, daily papers, etc., were placed in the cone.

The corner-stone of the new church building of the First Presbyterian Church of Cohocksink was laid yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Franklin street and Columbia avenue, in presence of a large crowd. The stone was deposited in its place by Dr. Robert W. Landis, of Danville, Ky., and addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Reed, Harbaugh, and others. The new church edifice will have a front on Columbia avenue of 60 feet, and a depth on Franklin street of 100 feet. It will have a brown stone front, and a spire on the front 122 feet high—the height from the pavement to the top of the spire being 208 feet. The audience-room of the church will seat 1000 persons, and the lecture-room 800. The church will have but one gallery, for the accommodation of the choir. The building, when completed, will be a very handsome one, and its estimated cost is $50,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—Over three thousand entries have been made for the Pennsylvania State Fair, which commences at Easton to-day, and continues four days. Fifty blooded horses have been entered for trials of speed, and to-morrow four pacers and four trotters will compete for the $100 premium. On Thursday the $300 and the $200 premiums will be trotted for, and on Friday "Mountain Maid" and "Fanny Allen" and two or three others will trot for a $300 premium. Every department of the Fair promises to be well represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union. Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, 11 street between Sixth and Seventh		$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near Girard		10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N		8 00
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N		5.000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N		5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on seventh street, north		4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete		4,000
1 Splendid Diamond ring		2.000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings		1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)		1 500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set		1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each		6,000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each		5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each		20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each		6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each		1,000
50 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each		6,000
45 Dunting do do $40 each		3,600
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each		7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each		2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each		4 000
20 do $75 each		1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each		1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each		1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each		27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each		25 000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each		14.000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each		50,000
Total		$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the Theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A Committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEBART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Winn, U. S. A.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laffin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator Ohio
Hon. G. P. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thsta

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription, all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 26 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.

First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

First Night of
GIORGIO RONCONI.

For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 9 24 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
The management have the pleasure to announce that the distinguished Comedian
MR JOHN E. OWENS,
Has been engaged for
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
And will appear in this city for the first time in eight years, after an unprecedented engagement in New York OF 325 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
He will appear in his great specialty, "A EB PLUMMER, in Dion Boucicault's elegant Drama, in three acts, entitled
DOT;
DOT;
DOT;
DOT;
DOT;
DOT;
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Which has been in preparation for three weeks, and will be produced with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
By Mr. R. S. SMITH.
And in a style
HITHERTO UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will commence with
DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH
Caleb Plummer.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Dot.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To conclude with Buckstone's petite comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gilman.....Mr. J. E OWENS
Sophia.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 29,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
In active preparation,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE, and
THE LIVE INDIAN,
In which Mr J. E. OWENS will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
ENGAGED FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 25,
Mr. Brougham will appear as
CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL,
with several songs, including the beautiful Ballad,
"THE LAND OF ST. PATRICK"
in his own most successful new Drama, in five acts, entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
Alberoni (expressly engaged).....Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Commence at 7¾, with a favorite Farce.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
Fourteenth Night of the People's Favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), September 25,
The New Burlesque on "Arrah-Na-Pogue,"
"NARY-A-BROGUE,"
and the splendid Drama,
"FREDERICK THE GREAT."
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in both pieces, with Songs and Dances.
FRIDAY—The Farewell Benefit of
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
In rehearsal—"THE FAST FAMILY."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING the great Drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STUART ROBSON, the great Comedian.
GEO. C. DOBSON, the renowned Banjoist [9 24 2t
POWERFUL COMPANY—100 PERFORMERS.

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—EVERY NIGHT.
ROBERT HELLER.
Fourth Programme of
FUN, DELUSIONS, AND MUSIC,
with Six New and Startling Wonders.
FIRST TIME in this country of the beautiful Illusion entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
on which Flowers and Fruit burst into life at the request of the Ladies;
THE WATCH OF ANY ONE
in the audience made to strike the hour;
THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS
and her perplexities with Piano practice; and HELLER'S original and only
WOOD MINSTRELS.
This extraordinary programme will be given every evening, with "SECOND SIGHT," etc.
PIANO FORTE SOLOS
on "Steinway's Grand," by ROBERT HELLER.
"MATINEE," SATURDAY.
Doors Open—Evening 7. Commence at
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising over forty first Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make a Contract with J. W. & J. F. Starr for six inch pipe and branches.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract with Messrs. J. W. & J. F. Starr for six hundred and seventy six inch pipe, at seventy-six dollars per ton. Also, for one hundred six inch branches, at four and one-half cents per pound: Provided the same is approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty second day of September Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL
9 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Holding the Election in the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Ward

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding the election in the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Ward be and the same is hereby changed from the house of Christopher Graves, Ridge avenue, above Mount Vernon street to Spring Garden Hall, northwest corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, the former place of holding the election being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Eleventh Division of the Fifteenth Ward

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding elections in the Eleventh Division of the Fifteenth Ward shall hereafter be at the house of Jeptha H. Munn, northeast corner of Francis and Shirley streets, the place heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

The Negro Question, and the True Issues of the Hour.

It is amusing to see with what persistency the Democratic leaders insist upon lugging the negro issue into all of our political contests. For the last five years, there has not been an election of any kind in which they have not made this subject the chief topic of their discussions. It is their political stock in trade. Without it, they would be obliged to shut up shop at once. From the election of a President down to that of a pathmaster, the one great issue with this "fierce Democracy" is the negro—or, to use their own choice vernacular, "nigger" suffrage and "nigger" equality. If you take up a Democratic paper you find nothing in it but dismal diatribes about the "nigger." If you go to a Democratic meeting, you hear nothing discussed but the everlasting "nigger." If you engage a Democrat in political conversation, you are regaled with nothing but the dreadful "nigger." The "nigger" is first, last, and middlemost. He stands them in stead of argument, wit, logic, invective, or sense. He is their poetry and oratory, their eloquence and their song. In a word, he is their sole issue.

And what is more amusing is, that this foolish exhibition of the lowest style of demagoguery is kept up year after year. At every election the old bugbear is brought out as though it were something new—the old scarecrow, as though we had never seen it before. We are always *just upon the eve* of some terrible catastrophe from the colored gentleman, provided the Union party succeeds. Negro suffrage is predicted as sure to follow every Republican victory. It was so when we elected Curtin three years ago. It was so when we elected Lincoln two years ago. It was so when we elected McMichael, in this city, one year ago. At that last election our walls were placarded with bills bristling with black horrors (on paper) that were sure to follow a Republican triumph.

But somehow the people "don't scare worth a cent." Although our Democratic orators stand and, with tears in their eyes, warn the people regularly at every election, of the terrible and certain fate that awaits them, the people go right ahead and vote the Union ticket as usual. One would think that this old story must get a little stale after awhile. All those that can be frightened by this bugbear are already in the Democratic ranks. Intelligent and sensible Democrats must themselves get heartily sick of a farce that is so thoroughly "played out."

Our advice to our Democratic friends is to try *something else* for a while. The negro question *don't pay*. The truth is, the issues of the hour are vastly more important than the question of negro suffrage, which is not an issue at all. It is true that there are many persons who think that a man who is virtuous, intelligent, honest, pays his taxes, and obeys the laws, ought not to be deprived of a vote simply on account of his complexion. Indeed, we know of two of the present Democratic candidates for Congress in this city who have privately avowed themselves in favor of allowing the colored citizens of Pennsylvania to vote. There are many intelligent Democrats who do not hesitate to express the same sentiment. So, too, there are some good men who think that women ought to be allowed to vote. Even so great a philosopher and statesman as John Stuart Mill, of England, is of this opinion. But the question of suffrage is not now what we have to deal with. It may become an issue at some future time. When it does, then is the proper time to meet it. But the great questions we now have to settle are those which grow directly out of the Rebellion. It remains to be seen whether we shall reconstruct the Rebels or they shall reconstruct us. It is to be determined whether or not we live under a Government of laws, and whether the great popular branch of the Government, the *law-making* power, shall be preserved in its constitutional integrity. What good will suffrage do anybody if the people, through their representatives, are not to have the privilege of making the laws? The constitutional supremacy of Congress, as the law-making power in the Government, is the great issue which looms above all others in this contest. This must be settled before we can tell whether the suffrage is to remain of much use to any of us. "Will you have a president or a king?" was the substance of one of Mr. Seward's questions during the late Executive tour. The people are going to answer that question at the polls this fall. Until this great question is settled, all others must be adjourned.

Let our Democratic friends, if they would be men among men, cease their silly talk about the negro, and gird up their loins for the real contest that now agitates the country. Let them beware of so conducting the canvas on their part that a decent man shall have to forfeit his own self-respect by taking part with them.

CHIEF COINER OF THE MINT.—Yesterday afternoon A. Loudon Snowden, Esq., was appointed Chief Coiner of the Mint, and not Colonel William A. Gray, as has been reported. Holding as we do the opinion that all important offices should be filled by promotion, and not by political appointment, we endorse the selection of Mr. Snowden. He has been for many years connected with the Mint, and understands thoroughly the duties of his new position by practical experience in a subordinate capacity. The duties are delicate and responsible, and it is better that an experienced hand be secured than any new selection made.

The Congressional and Legislative Contest. THE Democrats do not expect or hope to carry their State ticket. They gave that up long ago. Clymer is too big a load. His political record is too terrible, black, and damaging. He cannot carry even his own party strength. Thousands of War Democrats utterly refuse to support him. The soldiers unanimously discard him. They feel, as General Grant says, that it is an *insult* to ask them to vote for him. He was foisted upon the party by those blind, foolish, stubborn Copperhead leaders who have "run the machine" ever since 1830. He stands no more chance of election than Vallandigham did in running for Governor in Ohio. The Democratic leaders know this, and hence their real fight is now being made upon members of the Legislature and upon Representatives in Congress in the close districts. To carry these they will trade off Clymer or anybody else on the State ticket. It behooves Union men, therefore, to be on their guard. This fight has reference to great national questions of the utmost importance. We are now threatened with the violent disruption of the popular branch of the Government. In the train of this menacing usurpation loom up all the horrors of intestine strife and bloody civil war. Let our efforts, therefore, be directed to where the real danger lies. The safety, peace, and honor of the country can only be secured by maintaining the supremacy of the Union party in Congress. Let no Union man, therefore, be drawn aside from the true issue. We must elect our Congressmen and we must elect our Legislature.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—A meeting of the Republican party will be held to-night at National Hall. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Wayne McVeigh, and others. It will amply reply all our readers to attend.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION LEAGUE OF GERMANTOWN,

Have taken the TOWN HALL, for the use of the Loyal Citizens of the TWENTY-SECOND WARD. It will be opened

ON TUESDAY EVENING, September 25,

Hon. M. RUSSEL THAYER, and Hon. LEWIS BARKER of Maine, will speak.

There will be addresses by distinguished men every evening until election day. On Wednesday, Colonel FRANCIS JORDAN, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, and Captain WILLIAM CURRY, of Delaware, and on Thursday, 27th, Major A. R. CALHOUN, of Kentucky and Hon A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntington, will speak.

The daily papers, pamphlets, etc., will be found at the Hall. The Gallery will be reserved for Ladies; entrance at the rear of the Hall. 9 24 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD FELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. A. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries. 9 18 1st

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.

The Members of the Union League, the Citizens of Philadelphia,

All who feel a deep and abiding interest in the present political issues before the country, are respectfully invited to assemble at

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH,

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,

THE 25th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be delivered by the

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq., and
CAPTAIN D. T. KILLGORE,
Late of Wisconsin.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 1t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.

THE HON. A. K. McCLURE

Will address the members of the UNION LEAGUE, and the citizens of Philadelphia,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 25 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

ORDER NO. 9

I. The Club will assemble THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, for Parade to Frankford.

II. Members having TORCHES in their possession MUST return them to the Hall.

By order GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
It Marshal.

☞ COMPANY H—REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES—Will assemble at the room, No. 614 CHESNUT Street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Parade to Frankford.

It* A. F. COLESBERRY, Captain.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m1

☞ CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE.—See *Evening Bulletin* for testimonials from the great artists and piano manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

9 22 6t W. H. DUTTON.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1619 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2222 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 18 1m4p

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 24 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.

For particulars apply to

W. B GALLAGHER,
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 13m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t4p.*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No 914 CHESNUT Street [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

PIM BROS. IRISH POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning,

Direct from the manufacturers, Dublin, Ireland, another case of

REAL IRISH POPLINS,

IN THE

DOUBLE AND DEMI-DOUBLE QUALITIES,

Of every choice shade of colors, including Blacks and Whites. Also,

A Few Pieces of New Styles of Plaids.

9 25 tuths1t4p]

ROB ROY PLAIDS.

VICTORIA PLAIDS.

M'INNES PLAIDS.

ROYAL STUART PLAIDS.

RICH POPLINS.

MERINOES.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES.

FROM LATE ARRIVALS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

9 25 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BROCHE FIGURED POPLINS

OF NEW DESIGNS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 25 3t Above Willow.

IRISH POPLINS

OF ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 25 3t Above Willow.

BROCADE STRIPED POPLINS

OF NEW DESIGNS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 25 3t Above Willow.

TO FAMILIES.

OLD PORT WINES,
VERY RARE OLD BRANDIES,
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,
RYE, BOURBON, AND WHEAT WHISKIES,

By the Demijohn or Cask.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

9 22 tuths1m4p

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

NOW OPENING

FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES

IN

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'

NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

800 PIECES

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,

CHOICE STYLES,

Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

9 6 thstu2m4p

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita."

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.... $1 00 per $1000

Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... 50 per $1000

Gold, Coin or Bullion..... $1 25 per $1000

Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2 00 per $1000

Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of..... $1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.

HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

9 21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6m4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

ALCOHOL COLUMN STILL WANTED.—One of large capacity. Address BOX 18 Post Office. 9 24 3t*

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The shareholders of the Royal Insurance Company held their annual meeting yesterday, for the purpose of receiving from their Directors the usual report of the business for the past twelve months. The company was established in the year 1845, and has, therefore, just completed its twenty-first year. It passed through its minority with far fewer checks and vicissitudes than fall to the share of most great commercial undertakings; and, now that it is of full age, it occupies a position of stability, and can boast of a measure of prosperity, which, we believe, was never attained within the same time by any institution of the same class in any part of the world. Its adverse experiences have invariably found it so well prepared that even those have been powerless to affect the general result. It has gone on, from year to year, extending its influence and increasing its strength; and those who have watched its development from infancy to maturity—the wealthy and influential townsmen under whose auspices it was founded, and still more emphatically, its able Actuary and Manager, Mr. Percy M. Dove, who is the mainspring of all its machinery, and whose judicious prudence regulates and controls, in every department, the gigantic business which his indefatigable energy mainly contributed to create—may well be proud of a state of things which is so satisfactory in itself, and which bears such decisive testimony to the wisdom of their policy in the past, while it is full of encouragement for the future.

We always look with great interest to the progress of the Life Department, because we see in it the most conclusive test of public confidence. Fire Policies—which are renewable at the end of every year, and, in many instances, at even shorter intervals—are often effected, even by people who call themselves cautious, in offices whose character and resources have not been made the subject of much consideration or inquiry. The duration of the risk is so short, and it is so easy to effect a transfer if anything should occur to excite dissatisfaction or distrust, that we are apt to forego the trouble of antecedent investigation, under the impression that the consequences of a mistake—if a mistake should happen to be committed—could scarcely be very serious. But a Life Policy, when once effected, cannot be cancelled without considerable loss. If the office should fail, all the premiums which have been paid are, of course, utterly swept away. If, without actual failure, its apparent position should be so altered as to inspire doubt, and to make it desirable to withdraw, the party assured is virtually at the mercy of the managers, and must accept, for the surrender of his policy, whatever they think fit to give him. In the meantime circumstances may have occurred to render it all but impossible to substitute another in its stead. The increased premium, which he would have to pay upon a new policy, in consequence of his increased age, may be very much beyond his means, or his health may have broken down, and he may thus have become uninsurable upon any terms whatever. It is fair, therefore, to assume that no man of common sense sets about insuring his life without realizing the fact that he is entering into an engagement which is to last during his lifetime, and upon the faithful fulfilment of which, after his death, the pecuniary resources—perhaps even the means of subsistence—of those who are nearest and dearest to him, must depend. With this fact before him, he will naturally look for an office whose foundations are firmly established—whose management is systematically liberal—whose Directors are men of business as well as men of honor—whose ample accumulated funds, securely invested, and, at the same time, steadily increasing, are manifestly more than sufficient for the full satisfaction of every possible claim, under any conceivable contingency. Upon all these points the Royal challenges, and has always challenged, the severest scrutiny; and the verdict of the public has been pronounced in a manner not to be mistaken. In the year 1845, which was the first year of the Company's existence, the sum insured upon life policies was £23,249. In the year 1850, five years afterwards, new policies were assured for £95,650. In the year 1855, the amount was £206,514. In the year 1860, it was £449,202. In the last year, 1865, it reached the astounding sum of £886,663; and, in the six months which have already elapsed of the year 1866, proposals have been accepted to the amount, "after deducting all guarantees thrown off," of £499,124. We do not think, therefore, that we are at all too sanguine in anticipating that the ratio of increase, in the next quinquennial period, will be quite as remarkable as that which has hitherto been maintained.

There would be small satisfaction, however, in recording these large augmentations of the transactions and responsibilities of the Company, if there were the slightest reason to apprehend that the increased business was due, in any degree, to laxity or lack of vigilance upon the part of those who are intrusted with the conduct of its affairs. It is easy to multiply policies, if you will take any risks that are offered, and will refrain from inquiring too closely whether they are likely to prove remunerative or to result in serious loss. But the practice of the Royal has uniformly been to place safety before everything, and to steer clear of all doubtful or exceptionally hazardous engagements, so far as this could be accomplished by the most incessant watchfulness and the most conscientious care. We have already stated that the amount assured, in the year 1865, was £886,663, but, in the same year, the Directors declined proposals for a further sum of £189,947, because, upon investigation, the lives tendered for assurance were not found to be satisfactory. This single fact speaks volumes. It shows that the inquiries which precede the issue of a policy are of the strictest kind; and that, where those inquiries disclose cause for distrust, no temptation to increase business is permitted to prevail, but the proposal is unhesitatingly rejected. One consequence of this is, that the rate of mortality, among lives assured in the Royal, is more favorable than that experienced in other first-class offices would have warranted the Directors in anticipating, and more favorable, also, than they had themselves deemed it proper to provide for, at the time of the establishment of the Company. Another consequence is, the wonderfully rapid accumulation of the funds of the Life Department. At the close of the year 1864 these funds amounted to £697,866. In the year 1865 an addition was made to them of £100,146; and as the rate of addition, judging from all past experience, is much more likely to increase than to diminish, there can be no reasonable doubt that the opinion expressed by the Actuary, in his last Quinquennial Report, will be more than realized, and that the accumulations of 1875 will exceed those of 1865 by at least a million sterling. With such a guarantee fund, every policy-holder must feel himself absolutely secure; and when we couple with this security the prospect of unusually large and liberal Bonuses—such as the Royal has hitherto declared, and will certainly be able to maintain, if not eventually to increase—we do not think it would be easy to point to any office possessing equal attractions.

In the Fire Department the results of the transactions of the past year were not favorable. There was, indeed, a large accession of new business; and the official returns of the amount of duty paid to the Government exhibit, as we learn from the report, "by far the largest increase which the Company has ever, in its most prosperous times, experienced." But, unfortunately, while the revenue has been large, the losses have been large also; and, in the payment of those losses, no less than 77 per cent. of the premiums received have been absorbed. This is an enormous proportion; but it is due entirely to the unusually large number of disastrous and destructive fires which occurred during the year at home as well as abroad. The Royal has undertaken no extravagant liability; for it has so protected itself by "guarantees" that the largest amount of loss on any one strictly individual risk has been only a little more than £6000. This fact can scarcely fail to convince the shareholders and the public that the Directors have been pursuing a consistently cautious course; and that their failure to secure a favorable result, or to realize the profits which had been earned in previous years, must be attributed to a concurrence of adverse circumstances which no human sagacity could either foresee or control. Many of the leading companies engaged in the business of Fire Insurance—instead of having even a small balance on the right side of the account—have sustained actual loss; and if the Royal has been called upon to pay away 77 per cent. of its premiums, it has, at least, the consolation of knowing that this is less by 10 per cent. than the average of loss sustained by some other large establishments, as admitted, not long ago, by very high authority. To have passed, so much more favorably than its competitors, through an ordeal of almost unprecedented severity, is in itself matter for congratulation; but the shareholders in the Royal have another reason for applauding the policy of forbearance and self-denial which the Directors have always recommended and enforced. It is quite clear that out of the profits of the past year only a very small dividend could have been declared; and if the Company, in prosperous times, had divided all its earnings, the present shareholders must have gone, for this year at least, with very little return. But the Directors and Manager have always urged that uninterrupted prosperity was a thing not to be expected—that occasional seasons of adversity must be regarded as inevitable—and that it would, therefore, be wise and prudent, when profits were large, to lay aside something substantial by way of provision for a possible rainy day. To do the proprietors justice, they have always listened to this judicious advice, and have acted upon it without hesitation. The result is, that the Directors found themselves, yesterday, in a position to declare the usual dividend out of the undivided profits of the Fire Department, which are more than sufficient for the purpose by upwards of £62,000. The Reserve Fund, which approaches £117,000, remains absolutely intact; so that the company, as the result of past prudence, can show an available reserve of £180,000, without having been obliged, in a period of difficulty and disaster, to withhold anything from those who have invested their capital in its shares.—*Liverpool Mail, August* 11.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Biolley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose Establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,

SUCH AS

Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m tuths

H. STEEL & SON

OPENED THIS MORNING,

One Bale Yard-Wide Ballardvale Flannels, at 65 cents.

7-8 YARD-WIDE FLANNELS, at 50 CENTS.
ALL-WOOD GOOD QUALITY FLANNELS, 37½ CENTS.

All the Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannels, at the very Lowest Prices.

BEST CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 16, 18, and 20 CENTS.

New and Choice Styles Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at the very lowest Market Prices.

CHEAPEST FRENCH MERINOES IN THE CITY.

FRENCH MERINOES, $1·12, worth $1.25.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1·25, worth $1·62.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1·50, worth $1·87.
EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, $1, $1·25, 1·50.

All new and choice colors of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

9 24 3t]

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.

In the making of SHIRT BOSOMS I use the best Irish Linen of my own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. I am thus enabled to supply my customers with

BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY

Plain Plaits, All Sizes.
Fancy Small Plaits.
Mixed Plaits.
Woven Shirt Bosoms, from 37½ Cents.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Wristbands, Etc. Etc.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

I import the best Linens made in Ireland. Full lines of all qualities in

Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Fronting or Bosom Linen.
French Linen, Etc.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER,

9 17 tl2 3trp

No. 828 ARCH Street.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

Splendid quality
CORDED SILK POPLINS,
Also, one invoice of
IRISH POPLINS,
in choice shades.
A full line of
LUPIN'S FRENCH METINOES,
from $1·25 to $1·75.
I have now in stock, a complete and elegant assortment of rich
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPE POPLINS,
All-wool Plaids, only 75 cents.
5000 yards two yards wide
ENGLISH MERINOES,
in all the choice shades, 4½ yards for a dress, only $1·25.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good old Waltham Shirting, only 25 cents.
Best 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin for 31 cents.
All the most popular makes at low prices.
A full line of
SHAKER, BALLARDVILLE, OPERA, AND PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel, only 37½ cents.
Good Canton Flannel, only 25 cents.

G. D. WISHAM.

9 22 mwf3m NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which will make to order at the most reasonable prices

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades. V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning from auction all wool Ingrain Carpets, at 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50. Wool filling Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, and 75c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·00. Imperial three ply Carpet only $2·20. Hemp Carpets, 37c. Rag Carpets, 55c. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woollen Druggets $1·75. Stair Oil Cloths 25c. Table Oil Cloths, 75c. Gilt bordered Window Shades, $1. Plain Shading, 50c. Blankets $3 to $16. Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10. Sheeting Muslins 31c. Shirtings, 12 to 37c. Flannels, 37c. up. Alpacas 37c. up. English Merinoes, 62c. up. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

1500 pair best quality Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair.
Superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31 per yard.
Plaid Lustres, 87½ cents per yard.
Plain All-Wool Delaines.
French Merinoes, all wool.
Plaid Poplins, all wool.
A new lot of French Chintzes, yard wide.
Black Alpacas, very cheap

BARGAINS IN

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, at the very lowest market prices. [8 18§

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 50 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 60 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 65 CTS.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS, 75 CTS.
FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 22 Above Willow.

31¼ AND 37½ DRESS GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH MERINOES.

OF ALL GRADES IN CHOICE COLORS, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

9 22 3t Above Willow.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

RICH PARIS REPS,
RICH PARIS POPLINS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,

FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

9 22 3t Above Willow.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
BANKRUPT STOCK.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,

Purchased at
SHERIFF'S SALE,
To be closed out within a week

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

French machine-stitched Bands, Edgings, and Insertions, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, 12½ cents a pair and upwards
Children's Hose, 12½ cents a pair.
Veil Barèges 25 cents per yard
Barège and Grenadine Veils, 19 and 25 cents.
3000 yards of White Goods, consisting of Check Muslins, Stripe do., Plaid Swiss Nainsook, Cambrics, and Jaconet at great Bargains.
Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Combs, Table Cloths, Napkins, etc. etc
20 pairs All-wool Blankets; cheap.
White and Unbleached Muslins; below market price.
Canton Flannels, 20, 25 and 31 cents.
Mourning Prints, Colored Calicoes.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

326 pairs Kid Gloves at $1.00 per pair.
The entire Stock to be closed out in a week at

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS.

A superb lot of Purple Edge Black Silks; heavy and cheap.
Dark American Delaines, 25 cents per yard.
1 case finest French Poplins; selected colors.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.

E. R. LEE,

ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET, Below Eighth.

P. S.—Will open our NEW STORE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

(THE OLD STAND,

about the FIRST OF OCTOBER, with an entirely new Stock of Goods.

9 22 stuth3t E. R. LEE.

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS' PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [4 12stuthrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

The Largest Stock in the City

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Cottage Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
Velvet Parlor Suits,
Hair Cloth Suits,
Reps Suits,
Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Wardrobes,
Lounges, and
Mattresses.

A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

9 15 stuthlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

9 21 1m5p] Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S

Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

2 10 6p Philadelphia.

PLEASE OBSERVE

THAT

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S

Is the Cheapest Place in this city

TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 25 tuths2mrp] No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. [9 4 3mbp

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

CARPETINGS,

NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

9 15 stuth2mrp]

CONCORD GRAPES,

Received every morning from the KNOX FRUIT FARM, in 10 and 20 pound boxes, for sale.

J. S. LASH & CO.,

9 24 3t* No. 727 MARKET Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 25 3t*

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the detection of any person defacing the Bills of the Lincoln Memorial Tableaux.

BEAL & CO.,

9 24 3t* No. 194 S. EIGHTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

PITTSBURG.

BOYS IN BLUE.

Enthusiastic Commencement of the Great Convention.

Private Edwin L. Dudley, of Massachusetts, Resigns a Clerkship at Washington to Attend the Convention.

He is Made Temporary Chairman.

The War Eagle "Old Abe" on the Platform.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, September 25.—When General Negley, Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, called the Convention to order at noon, the hall was densely crowded, and great confusion ensued in attempting to seat the different delegations in groups, when the roll was called.

New Hampshire responded that she was where she had always been, by the side of Vermont and Indiana, and declared she was where she had always been, in the front.

Following this there was the wildest enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rent the air and shook the Hall, and such cheers, for loud and hearty earnestness, were never heard before, except on the field of battle.

Generals Cox, Butler, and Banks, and the ladies of Pittsburg, were the principal recipients of this grand outburst.

When General Butler entered the hall he received a perfect ovation, which lasted till he had bowed acknowledgments from the platform; and the proceedings were also interrupted by the singing of "Old Hundred" by a large choir of ladies. During all this uproar and confusion, "Old Abe," the stately eagle which followed the fortunes of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteers during the war, stood perched upon the platform, flapping his wings, and regarding the proceedings with evident satisfaction.

General Negley finally requested the boys to reserve a little of their enthusiasm for the evening.

After the opening prayer, Mr. J. W. Pope of Washington, D. C., sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," in the chorus of which the choir of ladies and the entire audience joined, amid tumultuous excitement.

The subsequent announcement by General Bauman of the name of Private Edwin L. Dudley, of 13th Massachusetts Infantry, as temporary Chairman, took many by surprise, as it was understood that such historical characters as Generals Butler and Burnside aspired to that position. But the manner in which Private Dudley had shown his devotion to his principles by resigning a clerkship in Washington when refused leave of absence to attend the Convention, rendered the choice eminently satisfactory to every one.

After short addresses by President Dudley, the remainder of the morning was consumed in perfecting organization.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PITTSBURG, September 25.—Our city is ablaze with excitement. Large delegations from all parts of the country have arrived, and our streets and public thoroughfares are crowded. The private dwellings and business houses throughout the city are gaily decorated with flags, banners, and other patriotic emblems, giving tokens of the deepest, heartfelt emotions of the people. At an early hour the City Hall was crowded to excess by those who came for the purpose of viewing the splendid ovation. The crowd finally became so dense that no further access could be had, and thousands were obliged to retire. The ladies' choir occupied the gallery, and a number of patriotic songs were sung.

A large number of the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of Mexico occupied the platform. A number of speeches were delivered by distinguished gentlemen at home and from abroad, and loud calls were made for General Butler and General Geary, who, however, were not then present.

The audience then called upon Mr. Pope, who sang several effective songs.

The hour having arrived for organization, the crowd were invited to retire, which was reluctantly complied with. The delegations from the different States were now called. When the Wisconsin delegation entered with the live eagle "Old Abe" borne aloft on his perch, it was most vociferously and enthusiastically applauded by the ladies and gentlemen present.

On motion of General Hamlin, of Maine, "Old Abe" was assigned a position of honor on the platform.

The following States have answered the call:—Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, Tennessee.

Cheering for the respective delegations was now the order for several minutes, and the hall was the scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The grand old anthem of "Old Hundred" was now called for, the whole Convention rising to their feet, and it was sung in a most effective manner.

Generals Butler and Devens now make their appearance in the hall, which was the signal for a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

General Butler, on expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, was greeted with three cheers and a tiger.

A committee on organization of two from each State has just been appointed, who will soon report the permanent officers of the Convention.

A motion is now pending to adjourn for two hours.

—William Byers, of Arkansas, has been appointed Superintendent of Indians for the Southern Superintendency; Theodore T. Dwight, of Nebraska, Superintendent for Nevada; John J. Humphreys, of Tennessee, Agent for the Shawnees; Edward W. Wynkoop, of Colorado, Agent for the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches; Henry Orman, of California, Agent at Smith's River Reservation, Colorado; and Forrest R. Page, of Kansas, Agent for the Kaw Indians.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 1f5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HAND-BOOK FOR MOTHERS. By Ed. H. Parker. Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A useful and, we believe, a reliable guide for mothers in the treatment of their children is afforded by Mr. Parker. His profession as a physician has caused him to devote particular attention to the subject, and although we are not qualified to speak with authority on so perfectly maternal a subject, we nevertheless commend the work, so far as our judgment can decide.

MARRIED AT LAST. By Annie Thomas. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The novel before us presents points of excellence which strongly recommend it as superior to the great majority of modern fictions. It is written in good taste, and its plot is sparkling and natural. It maintains its interest throughout, and is a fit opening of the fall campaign on the part of our enterprising neighbors.

LITERARY NOTES.

Bulls That are Not Irish.

From the Round Table.

It is related that the secretary of an English agricultural society received orders from its committee to procure several copies of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth's *Essay on Irish Bulls*, for the use of members in their labors for the improvement of the breed of cattle. Let no one reading the title of this article fall into a similar error regarding our intention. Neither shall we consider the bulls of the popes, unless it be that one perpetrated by Pope Sextus, who printed a Bible in the preface of which he excommunicated all printers who should alter the text, and yet was himself obliged, on account of its numerous blunders, to cause emendated scraps to be printed and pasted over erroneous passages.

Chambers' Journal has recently published an article in which it is assumed, as is almost always the case, that the bull is necessarily indigenous to Irish soil. We propose to "submit facts" in correction of this common error. Nearly three thousand years ago in Greece, Hierocles noted down in the *Asbela* many of the bulls which go the rounds of the newspapers nowadays attributed to Irishmen. He tells, among others, of the person who sat before a glass with closed eyes to see how he looked when asleep; of the one who, having to cross a river, entered the boat on horseback, giving his reason for riding that he was in a great hurry; of the one who declared, after a narrow escape from drowning, that he would never enter the water again till he had learned to swim; of the man who, hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try whether it was true; of the one who, finding that half of a cask of wine was gone, looked over the top to find an opening and, being advised to look for a hole in the bottom, replied "Blockhead, do you not see that the deficiency is at the top, and not at the bottom?" of the one who, meeting an acquaintance, said, "I heard you were dead," and, receiving the reply, "But you see me alive," answered, "I don't know how that may be; you are a notorious liar, and my informer was a person of credit;" and of the one who, neglecting to purchase books as a friend had requested in a letter, and fearing that he might be offended, said to him when they next met, "My dear friend, I never got the letter you wrote me about the books."

The philosophers have not been free from bulls. Pythagoras taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, and yet stated that he had seen the souls of Homer, Hesiod, and others tormented. Suetonius tells of a Brahmin philosopher whose life had been eminently prosperous, and who burned himself at Athens to prevent a reverse of fortune. Amid a great concourse of people he entered the fire naked, anointed, and laughing. He desired that the following epitaph might be inscribed on his tomb:—"Here rests Zarman-Ochagas, the Indian of Bargosa, who, according to the custom of his country, made himself immortal." Mr. Holwell, who wrote a learned account of the doctrines of the Gentoos, is at great pains to solve the reason why the fishes were not drowned in the deluge. Curious stories are told, too, of the priests. The monks of a monastery at Messina, it is related, proclaimed, once upon a time, that they had in their possession a letter written by the Virgin Mary. But the impostors had been so foolish as to write it on paper made of rags, instead of on the ancient papyrus, as they easily might have done, and a person who came to see it observed that the letter, besides being curious, also involved a miracle, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence till several hundred years after the mother of our Lord ascended into heaven. Peter Damian, describing the fate of the anti-pope, John, at the close of the tenth century, says he "had his eyes bored out, his ears cut off, *his tongue cut out*, and being then put on an ass with his face to the tail, which he held in his hand, was paraded about Rome and obliged to *exclaim:*—"Such is the deserving punishment of him who endeavors to expel the Pope of Rome from his seat.'"

The poets have also been found guilty. A critical writer quoting from "Paradise Lost," Book I—

"Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense and were at large,"

asks, "If they were incorporeal, what occasion had they to reduce their shapes?" In Addison's "Cato" occurs the following line:—

"So the *pure* limpid stream when *foul* with stains."

Some one has noticed this couplet from Blackmore's "Arthur:"—

"A painted *vest* Prince Vortigern had on,
Which from a *naked* Pict his grandsire won."

Phillips, in his pastorals, makes shepherdesses tear their hair and beat their breasts at their own deaths:—

"Ye brighter maids, faint emblems of my fair,
With looks cast down and with disheveled hair,
In bitter anguish beat your breasts and mean
Her death untimely, as it were your own."

Lucian makes Prometheus cite a verse out of Homer, and Shakespeare places the scene of a shipwreck on the *coast* of Bohemia.

There have been bulls, too, on canvas as well as on the printed page. Burgoanne, in his "Travels in Spain," notices a painting where Abraham is preparing to shoot Isaac with a pistol; and in a country church in Germany, the painter, representing the sacrifice of Isaac, places a blunderbuss in Abraham's hand, and paints an angel coming down to pour water on the pan. In Owen's travels is mentioned a picture in the Church of St. Zacharia, at Venice, where an angel is entertaining the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus with an air on the violin. So in the college library of Aberdeen there are elegant paintings on the margin of a Dutch missal representing the angels appearing to the shepherds, one of the latter of whom is playing a bagpipe. Lewis Cigoli painted a picture of the circumcision of Jesus, and drew the high priest Simeon with spectacles on his nose, probably out of respect to his great age.

Spectacles were not known for fourteen centuries afterwards. N. Poussin's picture, at the French Museum, of Rebecca at the Well, has the whole background decorated with Grecian architecture. Another at the French Museum, representing the reconciliation of Jacob and Laban, has a steeple or belfry rising over the trees. A belfry in the mountains of Mesopotamia in the time of Jacob! In a picture painted by F. Chello della Puera, the blessed Virgin is placed on a velvet sofa playing with a cat and a paroquet, and about to help herself to coffee from an engraved coffee-pot. Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vulgar Errors," has written more than a page to disprove the possibility of Adam and Eve having navels, objection having been made to paintings by Raphael and Michael Angelo, and to the painting of Adam and Eve, by Mabuse, in St. James' Palace, in which they are represented with navels.

Sir Boyle Roche may, perhaps, be properly called—and we hope this phrase will not be misinterpreted—the Father of all Bulls. And yet there is an authentic record of a Frenchman, named Calino, who died in Paris not many years ago, who was quite as remarkable as Sir Boyle for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence, as follows:—"My dear friend, I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday; pray send it to me if you should find it.—Yours, CALINO. P. S. Never mind sending the knife; I have found it."

There is also a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read:—"You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If, by chance, you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible." Calino once tried to get a certificate of defective sight from the surgeon of a regiment to which he belonged, to avoid some military duty. "I am so near-sighted," said he, "that I can't see the stripes on the arm of that corporal over there."

One winter day, a friend of Calino, walking with him in the garden of the Tuileries, said:—"Calino, I'll bet you twenty francs that you don't walk across the frozen pond yonder on your bare feet."

"Done," said Calino, taking his shoes and stockings in his hand. But when he was half way across he turned around, saying it was too cold to go any further, and made the best of his way back, thus losing his bet, though he had gone the same distance as though he had walked all the way over. Of the same character was his action when he took a lighted taper to find his way down a pair of stairs without accident, and after getting down brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark, in precisely the same position from which he had started first. Calino was once on an excursion where lodgings were scarce, and in looking about for a pillow found a large stone jar, on which he laid his head very contentedly. Some one inquired of him if it was not rather hard. "Not at all," said he, "for I've stuffed it with hay."

It was a wise saying of his that "Providence had placed death at the end of life in order to give people time to prepare for it." One day a friend took a knife from him in joke, and, saying "thank you," put it in his pocket. "Come," said Calino, "if you don't give me back that knife, I'll rip you up with it."

Some stories are told, also, of the Abbe de Matignon which have been appropriated for the Irish. When the abbe was at the house of his uncle, the Bishop of Lisieux, he was shown the cathedral, and his guide told him it was built by the English. "Ah!" said he, with contempt, "I could easily tell it was not made here."

Madame de Froulay asked him how old he was.

"Why, I am only thirty-two," said he; "but I count myself thirty-three, because a little boy was born a year before I was, and died—evidently keeping me back a whole year by accident."

When his sister-in-law had her first child he could not tell a friend its sex, "because," said he, "the child made such a noise that I positively am unable to say whether I am an aunt or an uncle."

That will do very well for the French; and there are surely enough stories of German blunders in speech to prove that our Teutonic friends possess in a peculiar degree the faculty supposed to be exclusively Irish. "Lasht Friday night, next week vot ish penint," said one, "vash the vorst as nefer vash. I tought I co town hill up to mine house, ven no sooner I valks den I stand still all de vaster, for de darkness so tick I can't stir it mit my poots; an ven I see mine hant right before mine face, I can't tell its dere; an de rain, dunder an blixen! in more as tree minute mine skin vas vet troo to mine clos. Put after von leetle vile it stop quittin' to rain someting, so I keep feelin' myself all de vay long, an ven I comes to mine own house to valk in, vat you tink? dunder an blixen, him belong to somepody else!" An Irishman could scarcely improve that.

Whenever the paternity of a bull is uncertain an attempt is made to father it on some unfortunate Emeralder. Yet it was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time; it was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear-marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded "that's a good thing for your wife." It was an English reporter who stated that at a meeting of the British Ethnological Society there were exhibited "casts of the skull of an individual at different periods of adult life, to show the changes produced in ten years," though Dean Swift mentions two skulls preserved in Ireland, one of a person when he was a boy, and the other of the same person when he had grown to be a man. A reporter of the *Herald* wrote in that paper some years ago, that a lecturer at the Academy of Music "practically illustrated the manner in which a fly walks on the ceiling." It was at a prayer meeting in New Hampshire that a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow; and it was at a negro ball that, in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself." It was an American lecturer who solemnly said one evening:—"Parents, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have." And it was a Western editor who wrote:—"A correspondent asks whether the battle of Waterloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian era. We answer, it did."

A Maine editor says a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it; which statement was only equalled by that of the man who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them. Those two observing men, one of whom said he noticed that when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding that he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen. When Sir Boyle Roche exclaimed, "I would give up half—nay, the whole—of the Constitution to preserve the remainder," he only followed the analogy of that juvenile poem which states that

"Three children all a sliding went,
'Twas on a summer day;
The ice was thin, they all fell in,
The rest they ran away."

Even John C. Calhoun once, in enforcing the theory that all men are not created equal, remarked that "only two men were created, and one of these was a woman;" and President Taylor's "all the world and the rest of mankind" is a household word.

—Dr. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, enters the ranks of novelists with a work entitled "Dr. Brady."

—The last guess about the author of "Ecce Homo" is that it is from the pen of R. H. Hutton, a distinguished English journalist.

—Dentu, the well-known *Palais Royal* editor, has given £20,000 for the privilege of publishing the catalogue of the Great Exhibition.

—Mr. Sutherland Edwards' first novel, "The Three Louisas"—wittily nicknamed "Unlimited Loo"—is about to be published in London.

—Bell & Daldy, London, have issued a uniform edition of Emerson's writings, in two octavo volumes, at the low price of seven shillings sterling.

—A very curious work is shortly to be published—namely, "The Secret Correspondence of Louis XV." There will not be *amours à la* Pompadour and Du Barry, as most persons would probably expect; and Louis XV will be somewhat differently represented than he is in the popular portraits.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Observer* writes:—"I hear that a great change is to be made this year in gentlemen's dress, and that the chimney-pot hat, that has so long held its place amid the fluctuations of fashion, is at last to succumb to the demand of the age."

—Mr. Spurgeon has just notified a member of his flock that he discourages as much as possible the practice of returning thanks to God after childbirth by any of his congregation, since in most cases it is merely an absurd superstitious practice.

—A suit now pending in the Chancery Court in England has gone to an enormous length. The bill extends over some hundreds of folios; the interrogatories reach about the 1600th folio, and as to the answer, it contains 2000 folios.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to PROF. S. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3816 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at

No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the NORTH COLLEGE, NINTH St., near Market, by Prof. MORRIS. [9 11 tuss6t

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delaware, No. 2, twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street. No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of 9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Sibley.
279 Hospital Tents.
52 Wall Tents.
60 Common Tents.
886 Leather Gaiters.
307 Hogskin Gaiters.
680 Forage Caps.
20 000 Cap Covers.
383 Sibley Tent Stoves.
2,700 Leather Stocks.
1,116 Great Coat Straps.
34 Musicians' Frock Coats.
75 pairs Trousers.
131 Hospital Tent Flies.
39 Wall Tent Flies.
1,800 Knapsacks.
7,800 Canteens.
60 Axes.
45 Axe Handles.
158 Pickaxes.
461 Spades.
60 Shovels.
140 Mosquito Bars.
Lot of Brass articles.
Flags.
Old iron.
Etc. Etc. Etc.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage. ALSO,

1,736 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brigadier-General D. H. VINION, 9 24 6t Dy. Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels of powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the Magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, 9 22stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

ADRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the BUILDING, FIXTURES, AND APPURTENANCES, known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE enclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General. 9 24 t10 8 A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ or sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, October 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., two barrels of Whisky.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are as follows, viz.:—

Edward Harley, No. 1842 Market street, one Copper Still and Fixtures, one Worm, etc. etc.

James Carr, Twenty-third and Walnut streets, one Copper still, etc., and Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, one Copper still, etc. etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania. U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept. 19, 1866 9 24 6t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN M. KOLLOCK, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING, 9 20 thstu5t* Auditor.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, 9 5 6m No. 208 DUANE Street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.—

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. Sixth street, PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1866

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 29, 1866, for Repairs of Upper and Lower Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS HOOK, Delaware river, Pa.

Separate proposals will be made for each class of material or labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also upper courses of wharves, if required; face and wharf timber and sheet piling of hemlock; fenders, sheathing, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron work; the rate per cubic yard for earth and broken stone filling, etc.

All materials to be of best quality, and subject to inspection and approval before being used.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to, as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.

Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1866 at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

For further information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Major of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. 9 20 6t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a delaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME, 9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., September 26, 1866, Office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with FRESH BEEF, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said Beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the Commanding Officer of that post, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15stuth5t

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., September 26, 1866, office No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this city with 350 pounds of PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh as nearly as possible one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to thereon.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of the delivery.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence."

C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. Brig.-General, A. C. G. S. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15stuth5t

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and finished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX, 3 12 mtf 8 No. 510 RACE Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $6 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 $

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT 85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. PHILADELPHIA [9 24 15t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY, Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE, Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES, President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN, Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH, Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM, Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 9 7 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 $

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS! PLASTERING LATHS! PLASTERING LATHS! AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 $

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., RETAIL HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, WHOLESALE HOUSE, No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock. 3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631 Manufacturers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 631 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA KNEASS & CO. Successors to M. MAGEE & Co And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 1 $ No. 114 MARKET Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains; Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $45 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., 9 7 t10 10 Manufacturers.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 NINTH Street, above Market.—B. F. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Cr

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, September 7, 1866.

Politics and Diplomacy.

The political settlement in Europe progresses very slowly, so that since I last wrote you events of little importance have taken place; there have been changes of Ministry which have given us an insight as to what is going on in the political world.

The transmission of Venetia will soon take place, and the Venetians will soon be called upon to vote as to whether they wish to be annexed to Italy or to form a republic.

Herr von Mensdorff will retain his portfolio of Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Benedetti, our Ambassador at Berlin, has been named Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and will be named Ambassador at Constantinople, in place of Monsieur de Moustier, at present representative of France at the Ottoman Porte. Monsieur Druoyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retire, and be named a member of the Privy Council.

Monsieur de Metternich, whose departure from Paris has been so often announced, is still in the French capital, and represents the Emperor of Austria at the court of the Tuileries.

France, Austria, and Hungary.

There is no doubt but that the cession of Venetia has been the means of a *rapprochement* between Paris and Vienna, which the arrogance and ambition of Prussia will draw closer together every day.

We hear that, in consequence of the good advice given to the Emperor of Austria by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, the policy of that monarch towards Hungary is getting more liberal, and a Magyar ministry, under the presidency of Count Belcredi, will be formed, and the Hungarian Diet will meet at about the beginning of October.

The Reform movement in England is being followed with the utmost interest in France. The meeting in Birmingham, which was attended by thousands, and the speeches made by Messrs. Bright and Beales, called forth loud acclamations from the hearers. It would appear as if the Derby Ministry were not in a very healthy state. The agitation in England is rather on the increase than on the decrease. A monster meeting at Manchester is announced to take place in the month of October.

How Much Did the Recent War Cost Prussia?

Prussia is now setting everything in order. It is calculated that the war will have cost the country two millions of thalers. The contributions levied on those countries which opposed Bismark amount to one hundred and seventy millions, and will have to be borne by Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. It has not yet been settled what Saxony and Hesse-Darmstadt will have to pay as a war indemnity. The free city of Frankfort has already paid seven millions of florins.

Bismark seems to have made a pretty penny by the war. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has met with very great disappointment, and the French press is unanimous in calling out for the Emperor to put a stop to the ambition of the Prussian Premier.

List of the Sour Grapes Desired by the French Fox.

Many of our writers urge the necessity of reclaiming the frontiers of the Rhine, and the departments which formerly belonged to France in 1813. It will perhaps not be without interest to state what these provinces were:—

1*st. Belgium.*—Comprising the two Nethes, capital, Antwerp; La Lys, capital, Bruges; Temmapes, capital, Mons; Samlere and Meuse, capital, Namur; The Meuse (inferior), capital, Maestricht; La Dyle, capital, Brussels; The Scheldt, capital, Ghent; L'Ourthe, capital, Liege; Les Forets, capital, Luxembourg; The mouth of the Scheldt, capital, Middlebourg; The mouth of the Rnine, capital, Bois-le-Duc.

2*d. Holland.*—Comprising the mouth of the Meuse, capital, La Hague; The Zuydersee, Amsterdam; The Ysset, Upper Arnheim; The mouth of the Yssel, Leuwarden; Ems, eastern, Groningen.

3*d. Rhenish Prussia.*—Comprising La Sarres, Treves; Le Mont Connerre, Mayence; Rhine and Moselle, Coblentz; The Roer, Aix-la-Chapelle.

4*th. Switzerland.*—Comprising the Leman, Geneva; The Simplon, Sion.

Imperialist Sentiments.

The Imperialist papers are now beginning to attack the policy of Bismark, and are beginning to assert that it is high time to think of French unity, as dreamt by Charlemagne and Henry IV., Richelieu and Louis XIV. They find that we have as much right over these twenty-three departments as Bismark has over Hanover and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Imperial Health.

The health of the Emperor has much improved of late; he yesterday joined the hunt in the forest of St. Germain. It is not supposed that he will go to Biarritz, as urgent business retains him in Paris.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial are at present sojourning in that pleasant watering place, accompanied by their suite. The French *Cowt Journal* tells us that her Majesty, though far away from her capital, still continues to remember those who have shown her attention and affection, and she has just sent two very elegantly wrought bracelets, contained in a magnificent casket, to the two young ladies who offered her a bouquet on her arrival.

What is a Savant?

A *bon-mot* of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported. Being asked for the definition of the word *savant*—"a *savant*," answered he, "is one who knows what is unknown to the million, and is unacquainted with what is known to the generality."

Paris out Shooting.

There has been a great deal of popping of guns in the neighborhood of Paris since the 1st of September.

The Breech-Loading Needle Gun.

Prussian papers inform us that Monsieur Dreyse, the inventor of the celebrated needle-gun, has just been raised to the nobility by the King of Prussia. Monsieur Chasseprat, whose improvement on the needle-gun has been adopted at the Camp of Chalons, is at present at Paris, and was yesterday received by the Emperor, to whom he showed several models of cannons of his invention.

Theatres.

Our theatres will soon give us their winter novelties. The Grand Opera is still playing *Don Juan*, by Mozart, to overwhelming houses, nor does it seem likely that this masterpiece will be withdrawn for some time to come. The Italian Opera, with the *Diva Patti*, will open its doors to the public on the 2d of October.

Something About the Exhibition of 1867.

Invalids and persons unable to undergo great fatigue, will be able to visit the groomed floor of the Exhibition in carriages drawn either by hand or by horses. There will be a large coach-house for the reception of carriages, with which a telegraph wire will communicate, by which means persons will be able to inform their coachman at what part of the building they wish to be taken up.

The principal arteries of the Exhibition are similar in breadth to the Boulevard of Sebastopal. The old system of turnstiles is to be abandoned, as it is calculated that thirty to forty thousand persons will visit the Exhibition daily. It is feared that this system would be the means of causing immense crowds of persons, constantly choking up the doorways.

Tickets of admission will be obtainable of all tobacconists, and other shops where postage stamps are sold. It has, at last, been decided that the entrance fee shall be one franc.

The Committee has not yet decided whether it will give season tickets. The relatively high price at which it would be necessary to sell them is at present a cause of hesitation.

Should the Committee decide on emitting season tickets, they must be strictly personal, and it will be absolutely necessary, to prevent fraud, to have the likeness of the holder photographed on the card.

We hear that the show of diamonds and other jewels will surpass anything ever exhibited as yet. The wonders of French jewelry will be there shown in a splendid apartment, fitted up in all the gorgeous splendor of Oriental style.

There was some intention of making a turning floor in this apartment, by which means the visitors would, by a rotary movement, have been brought successively before the different jewel cases, thus saving him or her much bodily fatigue, but the plan has been abandoned on account of its costliness—flying bridges, leading from one part of the building to the other, and forming short cuts, will also very much reduce the quantity of ground to be gone over.

The quantity of panes of glass necessary to glaze the windows of the exhibition building would cover eight acres of ground.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1856.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1859.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boyiston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 19 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday September 29
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, October 3
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, October 6
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, October 10

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$99 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London.....85 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wettersiedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 16 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre, de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad and Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15 and 9 00 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 25, 7 55, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 5 40, 7 26, and 10 56 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 05 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 20 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 38 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de Grac, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class.....2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class.....1 00
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton Progress, Delanco Bevery, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00 The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 5 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains. Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....at 8 00 A. M
Day Express.....at 10 40 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*.....at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2.....at 5 00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail**.....at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†.....at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†.....at 12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†.....at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 8 20 "
Columbia Train.....at 9 00 "
Lancaster Train.....at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line.....at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4 10 "
Day Express.....at 5 50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9 30 "

* Daily, except Saturday. ** Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

†Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9 00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 40 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its commodable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the most historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington (Alexandria).

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintende

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Jamestown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 26 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 02 A. M., and 12 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2 45 P. M., sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 45 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 5 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 3 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½ 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 45 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, 8¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¼ 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, 8¾, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 20 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12 75 Noon, and 5 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 56 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 20 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4 45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER General Superintendent, Williamsport.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorit House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING

THE MODEL WIFE.

Lecture by Rev. A. A. Willits, of Brooklyn, Delivered Last Evening, at the First Baptist Church, Corner of Broad and Arch Streets.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The church was filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The pastor of the church came forward at precisely 8 o'clock, and said:—"Friends, our respected friend and revered brother wishes, as a solid foundation for his lecture, that I should read the thirty-first chapter of the book of Proverbs." He then proceeded to read the chapter, which was listened to with profound silence. He then said:—"It gives me great pleasure to reintroduce to you, ladies and gentlemen, one of your old Philadelphia friends, reverend Dr. Willitts, of Brooklyn." Mr. Willets then spoke in substance as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The modest woman's nature, and the unobtrusiveness of her sphere of action, cause us too often to overlook the almost omnipotent power of her influence over the character and destiny of man. What does not the world owe to woman's influence? The happy home has ever been, and ever will be, the best place on earth for man. She is the guiding star of his destiny; and that sweet spirit which presides as a guardian angel, making his home a happy and holy spot. I do not think I can do better in these noisy days, when public matters are so attractive, than to call your attention for an hour to a quiet picture of domestic life—a picture of a model wife. It is well worth while to notice that the best character in the Holy Scriptures is that of the model wife. We challenge the world to bring forth from any and all the mausoleums of ancient art a picture of woman worthy to be compared to that delineation of a good wife which you have heard read from this imperishable page of antiquity. This chapter consists of twenty-two verses, each verse in succession beginning with an additional letter of the Hebrew alphabet. It is an able delineation of female character, and one feels delight in closely contemplating it. How can I present a portraiture of a model wife better than by calling your attention to the striking features of this Divine portraiture? First of all, let me call your attention to that which strikes me the most—I refer to the good wife's industry. Idleness is the author of the most cruel diseases and of all mischief. There is not a part in all the good wife's household or character which is pernicious. The whole picture is lighted up with attractive industry; she maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple; she maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. She is not only to superintend all the activities of her household, but she is to take a personal, systematic, and daily look at things in general, to see that all goes orderly and harmoniously, so that her activity will bring her health and strength, as well as happiness. Now, my friends, might not some of the refined, delicate members of our modern society find a useful note here? The idea seems to prevail in these enlightened days that anything like work in woman is vulgar and degrading—that it belongs to the common people. Do not these people eat and drink the same as we do? All we want is common sense; and if there was a little more of it, then these ideas would die out. This notion about work being vulgar is as pernicious as it is ridiculous. Instead of doing as the Bible says ought to be done, "She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengtheneth her arms," the ladies now-a-days gird their loins with whalebone and lengtheneth their forms with cotton. My friends, the notions that have crept into modern society are prejudical to industry, and deserve the severest rebuke. The speaker then made a comparison between the women of the present day and those in the times of Alexander the Great. Then they were accustomed to make their own garments, but now it is the custom to have them made. Then the women spun and wove cloth, but oh, how changed are the times! Alexander the Great's garments were made by his own sisters. The industrious wife is no slave. She superintends her domestic circle, and, if need be, lends a helping hand. "Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the lands." It is not difficult to tell the husband of a good wife, not only by his felicitous manner, but you may know him by the very color of his shirt. When you see a married man whose garments are torn or soiled, you may be pretty sure that he has at home not one of those whom Solomon says cometh from the Lord; but one that my friend Talmage says comes from the other side. The good wife takes goods of domestic manufacture, and then has the satisfaction of saying, I made them myself, and didn't import them at my husband's expense. Some persons may think that it is a trifling matter; we do not so consider it. These little matters in dress have much to do with the happiness of domestic life. The neglect of little things like the above are sure to disturb domestic peace. Of course you will not understand me as saying anything in defense of those who adhere to all the fancy contrivances of modern construction. We do not advocate any extravagance in dress, but think it is an odious sight to see a woman arrayed in all the paraphernalia of modern days. The good wife studies to be economical in her domestic arrangements. There is such a thing as industry without good management. Work, work, work, trudge, trudge, trudge, and yet no order, are the effects of mismanagement. There is a word not in the dictionary which is applicable to this case, and that is "gumption." It plans well, and it manages well. Some work, but it never amounts to anything; they have no faculty. A woman may speak French, German, or Spanish, and understand all the mysteries of music, and not understand domestic economy; and yet, if she has not a mission, it profiteth her nothing. Now, everything by the picture: this good one says that she was an admirable manager. She is not only an economist of time, but everything else that a true and noble woman ought to be. She evidently did not go to midnight balls, etc. She gave her orders, and everything was settled admirably. "She is like the merchant ships: she bringeth her food from afar. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil." Because of so much wisdom and prudence that she displays, there is so much economy and tranquillity in her domestic affairs. There are many men who would understand this expression about spoil without much exegesis. How many, because of the want of prudence, because of the love of attractive display, have been led into unnatural stimulation of business, to hazardous speculation and utter ruin! But many a man has been saved from all this by the good management of the guardian angel of his household. Many a man on the verge of ruin has been, by the cheerful words of his wife, stimulated to new exertions, and pressed onward with renewed vigor. Thus the heart of the husband again fully trusts in the good wife, not only for good management, but for good counsel. We do not mean that the husband should initiate his wife into all the details of his commercial affairs, any more than that wife should introduce to him all that pertains to household matters. There are some men who are such philosophers that they never consult women. They say, "What do they know about business? Let them look after their babies; that is enough for them." The speaker then related the story of the philosopher who had stopped before a tanner's shop, who had for a sign a piece of board with a hole bored through it and a cat's tail protruding from it. The philosopher had stopped before the door, when the tanner observing him, thought he might be a customer, so he accosted him:—"Want to buy any leather?" "No, sir!" said the philosopher. "Are you a countryman?" resumed the tanner. "No, sir!" was the reply. "Are you a doctor?" "No, sir!" "A lawyer?" "No, sir!" "What are you then?" "I am a philosopher, and have been standing here for an hour trying to determine how that calf got through that hole." Now that is about the kind of a philosopher who won't consult his wife. The various other traits that make up a true and good woman's character were discussed at length. He cited several examples to show the effect of good example to children, two of which particularly attracted our attention. When Lafayette went to see the mother of Washington, he spoke of her son's achievements in the camp and in the Presidential chair. She listened to him, and then said, "I am not surprised, for George was a good boy; he was made that good boy at home." Among the last words of that great patriot and statesman, that eloquent orator, Henry Clay, were "Mother! mother! mother!" Fifty summers had passed over the grave of that Christian woman, and yet here was the son, upon the bed of death, heard calling upon her name, that name that had been first upon his lips in infancy.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The ever popular opera, *The Daughter of the Regiment*, was well rendered last evening by the Richings Opera Troupe. The Academy was tolerably well filled, and the performers, one and all, acquitted themselves to the great satisfaction of the audience. No better representative of the charming role of "Marie," the heroine of Donizetti's beautiful work, could possibly be imagined than Miss Richings, combining as she does the eminent qualities of the histrion with those of the finished vocalist. Her operatic impersonations are always delightful to witness, but she seems to have made a special study of "Marie," and the consequence is, her rendition of the *role* is the best on the stage. Her "Salut a la France" was a remarkably spirited effort, and her "Ratapian" was equally artistic and effective. We question if either of these could be excelled in any operatic troupe anywhere.

The *Doctor of Alcantara* will be again given this evening, and those of our readers who may have neglected to be present at its previous representations should not fail to witness it this evening. It is one of the best operas of its kind before the public, and it bids fair to achieve a popularity as lasting as that of the *Bohemian Girl*. The "taking" melodies in it of themselves would alone make it highly acceptable, but when the fact is taken into account that it is otherwise a most meritorious work, musically considered, with a convulsively comic plot, the delight afforded by its performance is not to be wondered at. It will be given for the last time this evening, and as there is no telling when we may again be favored with the charming work, the opportunity to hear it should not be overlooked.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.—On Monday, October 15, the Italian Opera Troupe of Max Maretzek will open in this city for a season of fifteen regular performances and three matinees. Representations of the following favorite works will be given:—*Crispino e la Comare, L'Etoile du Nord Les Huguenots, Il Barbiere de Seviglia, Don Giovanni, Elisir d'Amore, La Favorita, Lucia di Lammermoor, Fra Diavolo, Faust, Trovatore*, and *Ernani*.

We shall give a list of the artists to-morrow. The subscription books will be opened at Trumpler's music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Monday, October 8.

THE NEW CHESNUT.—Mr. John E. Owens had a great reception last evening, at the hands of a very large and fashionable audience. His fine acting in the part of "Caleb Plummer" was warmly appreciated and applauded. The people laughed and wept in turn as the old toy-maker met and overcame the buffets of inhumanity. Mr. Owens makes a splendid and original character out of "Caleb Plummer," and his rendition of the part is at once a wonderful success. Miss Josie Orton, as "Dot," made another hit, and added to her already extensive laurel crown. The rest of the characters were confided to good hands. To-night *Dot; or, The Cricket on the Hearth* will be repeated, together with *The Happiest Day in My Life*, with John E. Owens and Josie Orton in both pieces.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. John Brougham presented his newly constructed and greatly improved play (for it is better than a drama) of *O'Donnell's Mission*, to an elegant audience, comfortably filling the theatre. Brougham's acting in the rollicking, blundering, brave, and noble character of "Captain Rory O'Donnell" was perfect, and the author-actor was called before the curtain several times. At the end of the third act he was called out, and made one of his characteristically comic speeches, keeping his hearers in a titter for several minutes. Mr. T. E. Morris, who made his *debut* here last evening as "Cardinal Julio Alberoni," made quite a hit in his part, although a little nervous at first. He was kindly encouraged by the audience in frequent plaudits, and shared the honors of the evening gracefully with the "Governor." *O'Donnell's Mission* will be repeated this evening, with Brougham, Morris, Fawcett Chester, Chapman, Miss Annie Graham, Mrs. Chapman, and all the favorites in the cast. Fawcett plays "Solon Shingle" previous to the play to-night.

THE NEW AMERICAN was crowded last night to witness *The Streets of New York*, which was well put upon the stage, and was performed very acceptably. The man that "ailers disappins" was on hand last night, and played his part with old time force and humor. The character of the applause assured him that it not delinquent hereafter he could be forgiven. Dr. Cunnington led his excellent orchestra through several beautiful overtures; among them, John Brougham's "Bobalink Polka" was applauded.

AT THE ARCH, a full house greeted the production of the new burlesque of *Nary-a-Brogue* last night. The Florences were excellent in their parts, and the company support was all that could be desired. *Nary-a-Brogue* and *Frederick the Great*, with the Florences in both pieces will be given to-night.

HELLER, at the Assembly Buildings executed his wonderful and delightful illusion of the flowering and fruit-growing orange tree. The fruit produced was scattered among the audience, and the ladies seized the twenty-cent oranges with avidity. To-night this trick will be repeated, with five other illusions, besides piano-playing and the Wood Minstrels.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY repeat their great illusory spectacle called the *Spectre's Frolic* to-night. It was received with great favor by a large and fashionable audience last evening. In addition to this a melange of the choicest gems of mirth, music, and ballads will be given.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

PUBLIC SALE AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE THIS MORNING.—The following is a list of stocks and real estate sold by Messrs. Thomas & Sons at the Exchange to-day:—

260 shares Tremont Coal Co., $5 75 per share.
250 shares Schomacker's Piano-forte Manufacturing Co., $5 per share.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket, $645
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, $67·50 and $66·50 per share.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co., $28.
1 share in the Mercantile Library, $8.
75 shares Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Co., $39 per share.
12 $1000 six per cent. coupon bonds Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Co., 50 per cent.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts, $21.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $33.
25 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Co, $33.
11 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, $146
17 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co., $123 50.
7 shares Delaware and Raritan Canal Co., $129.
50 shares Amyd Mining Co., $7 50
Clay Lot, 29 acres 65 perches, Hart lane, Twenty-first Ward, $700.
Dwelling, easterly side of the Germantown road, south of Jefferson street, No. 1439, $2750
Store and Dwelling, No 323 North Third street, with a three-story brick dwelling in the rear, $12,900.
Store and Dwelling, No. 214 South Tenth street, $5000.
Store and Dwelling, No. 1815 Market street, with 2 two-story brick dwellings in the rear, $7600
Residence, Main street, corner of Sharpnack street, with coach house, garden, etc., $5800.
Cottage, southeastwardly side of east Washington lane, northeast of Sullivan street, Germantown, $2300.
Cottage adjoining the above, of same size and description $2860.
Fast sailing Yacht *Twistle*, $12 00
Residence, with stable and coach-house, No. 1911 Walnut street, not sold.
Farm, 75 acres, Gloucester county, New Jersey, $4950.
Dwelling No. 1134 South Fifth street, $4900
Building Lot, Spruce street, west of Forty-second street, $2350.
Residence, with side yard, No. 923 Green street, $8600.

IS IT A MURDER?—A young woman died under very suspicious circumstances at a house on Eleventh street, above Market, last Saturday morning. She had gone to the house in company with a young man to take lodging. The man who had been with her expressed himself very feelingly about her death. He telegraphed to her father, and then disappeared. He has not been seen or heard of since.

This gave a degree of mystery to the case. The body was removed to an undertaker's in the neighborhood, and last evening a post mortem examination was made by Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician. It was first supposed that death had been the result of an abortion, but that was found to be incorrect.

The brain was found to be congested in consequence of a bruise on the temple. This bruise was not visible upon the outside. Whether it was caused by a blow or fall has not yet been determined. The mysterious absence of the companion of the deceased leads to the supposition of foul play. The young woman is respectably connected.

LARGE FIRE THIS MORNING.

Flour and Feed Mills in the Twenty-Seventh Ward Destroyed—Loss About $60,000.

This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive flour and feed mill owned and occupied by Messrs. Peterson & Marshall. The building is situated on the south side of Market street, near Thirty-first. It is a large building, being fifty feet front by sixty feet deep, and four stories in height, and has a basement of the same dimensions as the main building. The boilers were situated in a small out-building in the rear. The machinery was also in the rear of the building, but under the same roof.

It was a substantial structure, and was erected about six years ago. The machinery was of the best make in the country. There are few establishments in the United States for manufacturing flour more complete than this one, although there are some larger ones. The whole building, with its contents, was destroyed. Nothing was saved, not even the fire proof containing the books and papers, on account of the rapidity with which the flames spread.

The surrounding properties, owing to the stillness of the night, were not much damaged by fire, but were considerably injured by water. The firemen, seeing they could not save the mill, turned their attention to the adjoining properties, and by keeping the roofs continually wet they were saved, notwithstanding an immense number of cinders were constantly alighting upon them. The sight was one of the grandest ever witnessed; millions of sparks flying in all directions, and lighting in various places presented a most beautiful effect.

The building was worth about ten thousand dollars. There was about fifteen thousand dollars worth of machinery in the building at the time of the fire; this, with the stock on hand, will amount to about sixty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of about forty thousand dollars in the Royal, Reliance, and other Eastern companies.

There was no one at work about the building at the time of the fire. A light is always left burning, so that the policeman on duty could see there was no one in the mill.

The policeman on duty passed the building about fifteen minutes before the fire broke out. He looked and saw everything all right. He had got as far as the bridge when he heard the cry of fire. He immediately went to the box at the bridge, but it was not in order. He then went to the box at the Pennsylvania depot and sounded the alarm. Nothing is known about the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The ruins were still smoking when we visited the building this morning, and another alarm was sounded, which brought some of the West Philadelphia companies to the spot, but their services were not needed. Workmen are now engaged in pulling down the walls. The amount of insurance, as far as we could ascertain, was as follows:—Royal, $50 00; Reliance, $5000. The Royal has also $7000 on the machinery.

A SAVAGE FELLOW.—A desperate fellow named Timothy Collins was arrested at Twenty-first and Naudain streets yesterday, for being drunk and disorderly. After he was arrested, he asked the officer who had him in charge to loosen his hands, and he would walk along quietly. No sooner had the officer done so than Collins struck him a crushing blow in the mouth with his fist, knocking him down. He sprung to his feet instantly, and, drawing his billy, hit Collins on the head, putting him *hors de combat* until he put on the nippers. Even then it took two men to take him to the Station House. On his way, he is alleged to have boasted that he had killed one man, and he'd be —— if he would not kill another. He was committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Swift, to answer the charge of assault and battery on the officer.

FALSE PRETENSES.—There are a great many impostors against whom the public should be warned. There have been several exposures lately of those who take advantage of the sympathy of our citizens for the soldiers to impose upon them. Yesterday two fellows, James Rowland and Andrew Bartarrow, were arrested at Tenth and Chesnut streets, for obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that they were passing themselves for returned soldiers, and obtaining money on that pretense, when they had never been in the service. They had a hearing before Recorder Eaeu, who held them in $800 bail to answer.

A MALICIOUS INDIVIDUAL.—James Main is in the main not a very bad fellow, unless he is influenced by bad spirits. Being of an excitable disposition, he frequently gets into a peck of trouble, whenever he indulges in a pint of whisky. Yesterday morning, in one of his destructive moods, he undertook to smash things generally in the neighborhood of Germantown avenue and Oxford street. He also tried to demolish one of the cars of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway, but was arrested in the act. He had a hearing before Alderman Holme, who committed him to answer.

CASE OF STABBING.—Thomas Tracey was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Tracey was arrested at Vernon and South streets. It appears that he got into an altercation with a man, and drew a sailor's sheath-knife, and stabbed the man in the hip, inflicting a very dangerous wound, and one that may prove fatal. One of the principal tendons of the thigh is severed, so that the parts cannot be brought together again. Tracey was committed by Alderman Tittermary to await the result.

STOLE A WATCH.—Robert McQuaid was arrested yesterday afternoon at Twelfth and Bedford streets, for stealing a gold watch from a conductor on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad. After McQuaid had borrowed the time piece he succeeded in making good his escape, but was overhauled by the police. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

CONCERT AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.—A very pleasing celebration will take place on Thursday evening, at Musical Fund Hall, under the auspices of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Evangelists. The exercises will be of an extremely interesting character, and will repay a visit. From the pains taken in rehearsing and in the selection of pieces, it will, no doubt, be, as it deserves to be, a great success.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—We call the attention of members to Order No. 9. The Club goes to Frankford this evening, to take part in the demonstration for Taylor and the whole Union ticket. Cars will be provided for the accommodation of the members.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of the mill occupied by Mr. George Brown, on Morton street, above Haines, in Germantown, was slightly damaged by fire this morning, about 8 o'clock. The flames were subdued without any difficulty before they gained much headway.

A SAD CASE.—John and James H. Thompson, two boys, came to the Second District Station-House yesterday afternoon, and said they had been driven from their home and had no place to go to. After hearing their story, Alderman Pottinger sent them both to the House of Refuge.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE "POUNCET BOX" that Shakespeare's fop applied to his nose, when incommoded with the fumes of "villanous saltpetre," was out of place in the field, but our military heroes returning from their victories rightly deem that a libation of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on their handkerchiefs, adds a charm to the social reunions which welcome the advent of peace.—*Mount Vernon Banner.*

"GO AWAY!" said Muggins; "you can't stuff sich nonsense in me. Six feet in his stockings! No man as lives stands more nor two feet in his stockings; no use talkin' 'bout it. Might as well tell me the man had six heads in his hat." There are many other things that perhaps Muggins can't comprehend—one is how such fine ready-made clothing can be sold at the price it is at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental!

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—Special attention paid to this branch of our business by Mr. William Finley, long and favorably known in the above capacity in Philadelphia. All bedding intrusted to our care will be finished in the best possible manner, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The largest and most elegant assortment in the city of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co,
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1007 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

FOR THE LATEST STYLE LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES resort to Reimer's, Arch street, east of Seventh.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, put in order, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FURNITURE MENDED, reupholstered, varnished, and made up anew, at Patten's Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

NEWTON—WALLACE.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. M. B. Watkinson, Mr. J. EDWIN NEWTON to Miss MARIA K. WALLACE, all of Camden, N. J.

POSTILL—WAGNER.—February 15, 1865, by the Rev. T. W. Maclary, Mr. GEORGE H. POSTILL to Mrs. ANN E. WAGNER, both of this city.

DIED.

ABEL.—On the 22d instant, PETER, son of Susan and the late Peter Abel, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1910 Memphis street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

DUNCAN.—Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of James F. and Louisa Duncan in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1131 Pierce street (at Twelfth and Passyunk road), on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

GASKILL.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM C., son of J. W. and Mary C. Gaskill, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Tioga street, below Twentieth, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

GREER.—On the 23d instant, ROBERT GREER, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1910 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

GROETZINGER.—On the 23d instant, HANNAH GROETZINGER, aged 63 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Sisters of the Marion Palm, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law David Reutschler, No. 1904 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the New German Lutheran Cemetery.

HARDMAN.—On September 23, CATHARINE HARDMAN, wife of the late Thomas Hardman, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4041 Ashland street, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

RANDALL.—On the 23d instant WILLIAM SEWARD RANDALL, son of the late Josiah Randall, in the 42d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No 200 Washington Square, on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

PLOW LINES, BED CORDS, CLOTHES Lines, Rope Halters, Sash and Dumb-waiter Cords, Chalk, Mason and Fish Lines and Twine, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO CASE AND FANCY-BOX MAKERS.—WE have fancy German-Silver Escutcheons, Name Plates and Box Clasps, Brass Case Hasps, Box and Case Hinges in 12 inch lengths, Stop Hinges, Box Handles and Locks. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CLOTHES SPRINKLER dampens the clothes for ironing more evenly and quickly than by hand. It may also be used by cigar makers, printers, and others who have occasion for light sprinkling. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
BRYSON & SON'S,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
At rates and with accommodation equal to any other establishment in the city.
Country merchants supplied with BLANK BOOKS of superior binding and ruling, and STAPLE STATIONERY at great bargains.
WEDDING CARDS in imitation of engraving, at half the price of plate work.
Call and judge for yourself 9 8 stuthim

AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
9 7 tuths 1mrp

FOR THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to Easton will be issued from the Ticket Office, at THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, and BERKS street, from September 24 to September 29; good to return until September 29.
FARE $3.
Cars leave Third street depot at 7:30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., arriving in Easton at 11 A. M. and 6·45 P. M.
No Excursion Tickets sold on the cars.
9 24 4t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, Drakyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and Freight line. 9 22 2w

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business health, education etc., given daily, by J. L. CAPEN at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut. 9 1 stuthsmrp

80,—EIGHTY SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPHS of Female Beauties will be sent free by mail for 50 cents. Address A. SMITH & CO., Box 33, Station A, NEW YORK. 9 25 6t*

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 607 Chesnut street. Pianos reisonthered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HANGINGS!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale to take place in the month of October of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Prato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant silt Ormolu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs Vitto Vitti & Sons, in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstuff

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE, 800 CASES AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday, Sept. 26
Commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of most desirable goods for present sales. 9 24 2t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—House No. 1149 North Front street, below Girard avenue. Lot 24 feet by 100, to a back street. Apply to C. M. WAGNER,
No. 341 North SIXTH Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST street, at $8 000 $2 100, and $28 000. Also, a superior medium size House No 2116 ARCH St 9 25 1mrp*

A SUITE OF ROOMS, AND SINGLE ROOMS, may be engaged at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street, if application is made immediately. 9 25 3t

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
6 28 6mrp

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24 1866
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS;
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail. 3·30 P. M. Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 A. M. 8 40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7 05 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M.
Salem at 6 50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight 5 45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M., and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6 10 P. M.
Cape May at 11 45 A. M. Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar powders.

The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Governments made, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 25 tuths t10 13 Chief of Bureau.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.

What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.

TRY THEM, and see if the truth can't be told in an advertisement.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tutnsim8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—SAMUEL K. SMYTH Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade